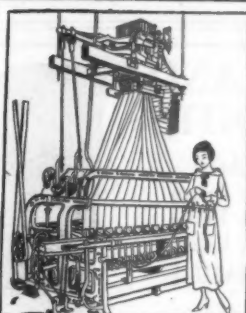




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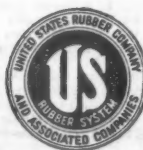


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"A PLEA FOR THE REGULAR ARMY."

It is encouraging, writes a correspondent, to find an editorial entitled "A Plea for the Regular Army" in the Kansas City Star, as that paper has a large circulation in Missouri and in Kansas, and in the latter state pacifism and opposition to the Army have been rampant. Commenting on the Army's recruiting campaign, the Star says, in part:

"The action of the House committee in excluding from the benefits of the proposed war-time bonus men of the Regular Army strikes a jarring note. Disregarding the question of whether an additional bonus is necessary or wise, if a bonus is to be paid there is no reason why soldiers of the Regular Army should not share in it on equal terms with National Guard or National Army soldiers who served during the war.

"The War Department was at some pains during the war to emphasize the fact that all who wore the country's uniform were entitled to equal honor, whether they volunteered or entered service via their local draft boards. The other end of the proposition seems equally applicable. Why penalize the man who volunteered and happened to choose the Regular Army? Isn't he entitled to equal honor—and, incidentally, equal compensation?

"It is a fact which reflects no credit upon us as Americans that prior to the great war there was a tendency to sneer at the man who wore a soldier's uniform. The bulk of the men in our Regular Army were and are decent, self-respecting individuals, no better and no worse than the average man in the street. It is to

be regretted if Congress aids in a throwback to pre-war standards in the treatment of men of the Regular Army. The House committee's economical action in excluding from bonus benefits men of the Regular Army is class legislation of the rawest sort.

"During the days of mobilization it was the men of the Regular Army who obtained least consideration. By a War Department ruling men of the Regular Army who had enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, were held in service long after the last drafted soldier was discharged. . . . Action based upon considerations of ordinary justice might aid recruiting greatly."

PRIZES AWARDED FOR ESSAYS ON U. S. ARMY.

The War Department on April 17 announced the names of the winners in the national school contest for the best essay on "The Benefits of Enlistment in the United States Army." The judges were Secretary of War Baker, Gens. John J. Pershing and Peyton C. March, U.S.A. The first prize was awarded to Donald L. Campbell, a fifteen-year-old student in the junior class of the Clinton, Iowa, high school, the second to Marjorie Sheets, aged fourteen, of the Chillicothe, Mo., high school, and the third to Bettie Boven Eason, aged sixteen, of the DeSoto county high school, of Olive Branch, Mo. The three winners, whose essays were selected from among those of 10,000,000 school children throughout the United States, representing the fifty-six Army recruiting districts, are to receive gold, silver and bronze medals, according to their standing. The War Department will also give them free trips to Washington, accompanied by parents or guardians, for the purpose of receiving the medals from the hands of Secretary Baker on May 5. The schools attended by the winners will receive cups commemorative of the achievement of the pupils. In addition to the prizes mentioned additional prizes, said to aggregate nearly \$1,000,000, are to be given by private individuals and concerns and various organizations, to many contestants whose efforts were particularly creditable.

The Prize Essay.

The essay of the winner of the first prize, Donald Campbell, is as follows:

As Horace Greely once said, "Young man, go West!" we now say, "Young man, join the Army!" Why? It is the big opportunity of the age.

Are you physically weak? Health is the first wealth, and the Army is a health builder. It provides wholesome food, clean, comfortable surroundings, proper clothing and medical attention, when necessary. Physical exercise is compulsory, and every encouragement is given athletics. These, with out-door life, make men straight, strong and healthy.

Do you seek an education? You can attend school at any Army post and study grammar and high school subjects.

Would you learn a trade? The Government has recently appropriated \$2,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of vocational schools where you can learn to be a mechanic, auto repair man, electrician, telegraph operator, chemist, or almost anything else you wish. These courses prepare you for a return to civil life or continued service in the Army.

Do you long for travel and adventure? Join the Army. You can be an engineer at the Panama Canal, a wireless operator in the Philippines, a lineman in Alaska, or an aviator flying in the clouds. Whenever possible the Government gives you a choice of station.

In the Army you can travel, learn and earn at the same time.

You may think Army pay low. In addition to the \$30 a month, Uncle Sam pays for your food, clothing, rent, light and fuel. With the present high cost of living you not leave all the worries to Uncle Sam! After thirty years' service you can retire on three-fourths pay plus \$15.75 a month. The Army is not all work and drilling. There are movies, libraries, games, music and dances; furloughs whenever conditions permit.

Do you admire courage, honesty, square dealing, resolution and tenacity of purpose? You will find these qualities in men like Washington, Grant, Sherman, Roosevelt and Pershing—men developed in our Army.

This training of body, mind and soul and these opportunities for education, travel and adventure are more than sufficient reasons for joining the Army, but there is another and greater motive for donning the "olive drab." Do you love your country and would you be worthy of her? You must be willing to serve her both in war and peace.

Have you, like Nathan Hale, one life to give for your country? If so, join the Army.

Honorable Mention.

The following contestants have received honorable mention and will be presented with autographed certificates signed by Secretary Baker and Generals Pershing and March:

Florida—Tampa, Grace Girard.
Kansas—Salina, Marian Wheeler.
New Mexico—Santa Fe, Irene Lasater.
New Jersey—Trenton, William J. Waldron.
New York—Buffalo, Mildred R. Rock; New York city, Max Steinbach (whose essay we published on April 17, page 1022).
Ohio—Athens, Elizabeth C. Horn.
Pennsylvania—Scranton, Mary A. Ferguson.
South Dakota—Sioux Falls, John C. Madel.
Tennessee—Jellico, Mary C. Silder.

Meritorious Essays.

In addition to the three winners and the ten receiving honorable mention the essays of the following were considered the best received in forty-three other recruiting districts. The country was divided into fifty-six districts, and the best essay from each was forwarded to the War Department. While those listed below did not win national prizes, they did receive many local prizes ranging from season tickets to baseball games up to grand pianos. We give the list by states:

Alabama—Mobile, Lucile Crowell.
Arkansas—Little Rock, Ted Fisher.
California—San Francisco, Edmond Mohr; San Luis Rey, Mildred Waller.
Colorado—Denver, Kenneth R. Wade.
Georgia—Milledale, Adele Barfield.
Indiana—Evansville, Dean Willett; Terre Haute, Leon Wallace.
Idaho—Idaho Falls, Elsie Coleman.
Illinois—Chicago, James O'Malley; Peoria, Mikeal Bianchetti.
Kentucky—Lexington, Marian Barnett.
Louisiana—Amite, Eleanor O. Kemp.
Maine—Rut E. Winslow, South Paris.
Maryland—Hagerstown, F. Louise Grove.
Massachusetts—North Andover, Sherman E. Golden; Springfield, Alexander H. Printz.
Michigan—Saginaw, Jean Smith; Ionia, Noema Byrnes.
Minnesota—Gemmell, Ada Norberg.
Missouri—Caruthersville, Winfield D. Edgerton; Springfield, Patty Alice Miller.
New York—Round Lake, Grant M. Selch; Trumansburg, Leroy Smith.
Nebraska—Red Cloud, Verna Trine.
North Carolina—Rocky Mount, Joseph H. Epstein.
Ohio—Canton, H. C. Heavner; Toledo, Thomas Benadum; Kenia, Mary Wilson.
Oklahoma—Watonga, Geneva Kline.
Oregon—Portland, Margaret McAllister.
Pennsylvania—Allentown, Herbert R. Brown; Philadelphia, Stewart Mitchell; Pittsburgh, Harold B. Block.



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Tennessee—Nashville, Richard S. West, jr.
Texas—Dallas, Juanita Massay; Houston, Bernadine Ross.
Virginia—Newport News, Marguerite Tierney.
Washington—Spokane, Frances C. Wizenberg; Seattle, Meredith Gerbel.
West Virginia—Eathal, Gussie Hutchinson.

BETTER RECRUITING PERSONNEL NEEDED.

Col. G. W. Biegler, 12th Cavalry, U.S.A., in charge of the recruiting station at Baltimore, has written to The Adjutant General of the Army on the subject of recruiting personnel. In his opinion the weakest point in the present recruiting system lies in the difficulty of adding new enlisted personnel to the permanent party. The only method now open to the recruiting officer is to re-enlist men on the street and have them assigned to the party. Such men, Colonel Biegler says, do not usually make good recruiters, as the best men for this work come direct from the Service of the line. Almost invariably when application is made for the transfer of a man from a regiment organization commanders disapprove and the application fails. Colonel Biegler suggested in his letter that an effort be made to secure cooperation of regimental commanders to the end that men who are asked for by the recruiting officer be furnished more readily. Success of the present plan of recruiting depends principally upon the class of men sent for re-

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recruiting duty by organizations. He asserted that during the recent drive for recruits more than fifty per cent. of the men sent on this duty from regiments were useless to the Recruiting Service. This condition was due entirely to the fact that commanding officers failed to realize the importance of the duty upon which these men were detailed. Adding a note to this communication, which was sent out for the information of camp, post and station recruiting officers, The Adjutant General observes that "many organization commanders have thoroughly appreciated the vital importance of an efficient recruiting personnel to the Army at large and have co-operated enthusiastically and intelligently in assisting to build up representative organizations."

ARMY TOUR IN GEORGIA.

In furtherance of the campaign inaugurated by the War Department to bring the Army into closer communion with the people and to stimulate recruiting, a detachment of seven officers and 160 men from the 5th Division at Camp Gordon, Ga., was sent out by motor convoy in January, 1920, to tour the state of Georgia. From Lieut. Oscar R. Rand, Inf., U.S.A., assigned to the 60th Infantry and on special duty at camp headquarters as assistant education officer in the Educational and Vocational Schools at Camp Gordon, we receive an account of this trip.

The detachment left Camp Gordon on Jan. 19, under command of Major John E. Haywood, 60th Inf., to make a tour by motor convoy of some of the principal cities and towns of Georgia. It was a complete, self-sustaining unit, and comprised a headquarters detachment, Infantry and machine gun platoons, Engineer, Medical, Dental and cooks and bakers detachments, and the 5th Division band. The commissioned personnel included the following: Major Haywood commanding; Lieut. David M. N. Ross, 61st Inf., Adj.; Capt. James E. Cole, 61st Inf., commanding Infantry platoon; Capt. Buhl Moore, 15th M.G. Batta., commanding Machine Gun platoon; Capt. William M. Peters, M.C., Medical detachment; Lieut. Earl D. Sherman, 60th Inf., supply officer; and Lieut. James E. Fuller, 60th Inf., recruiting officer. By later order Capt. Harry E. Meneses, 60th Inf., was detailed in charge of transportation, and Lieut. Jasper M. Groves, 61st Inf., in command of M.G. platoon, relieving Captain Moore, recalled for other duty. The detachment was transferred to the general recruiting service for the period of the tour, which was to be nine weeks, and was placed in charge of Col. B. M. Bailey, of the Georgia recruiting district.

The purpose of this expedition was partly to stimulate recruiting, and partly—quoting from telegram Union One, the A.G., Jan. 9, 1920—to bring about, in the communities visited, "immediate recognition that the Regular Army is not only in theory but in fact a part of the nation and not a thing apart." The detachment completed its tour and on March 23 returned to Camp Gordon. It is of interest, in view of the duration of the tour, the magnitude of the effort, and the more or less experimental nature of the mission, to narrate some of its experiences. Since the expedition in Georgia was part of a nationwide campaign, the experiences and results of the 5th Division expedition are to some extent typical of those of other detachments.

To accomplish its mission, the 5th Division detachment worked along three lines, which, broadly speaking, might be termed military, spiritual, and educational. In each of the cities and towns visited, a definite program of military activity, consisting of demonstrations both by day and night, was announced and carried out. These consisted of drills, parades, demonstration of the use of machine guns, exhibitions of formal guard mount, and band concerts. At two or three points the effectiveness of the military demonstrations was greatly increased by the co-operation of a detachment of specialists in the use of small arms from Camp Benning. The interest shown by the public was in most cases very considerable. At Dalton, a formal guard mount was witnessed by 500 people. At Rome, a night demonstration in the use of small arms, given by the Camp Benning detachment and embracing various forms of pyrotechnics, was attended by 2,000 people. At Griffin, the cadets of a local military institute paraded with the Regular troops, witnessed by a crowd conservatively estimated at 7,000 people.

The spiritual influence in the Army's life was exemplified in the presence and work of Chaplain (1st Lieut.) Dempsey W. Hodges, 7th Engrs. Chaplain Hodges made special trips from Camp Gordon for the purpose of filling pulpits in the churches on Sundays, and made talks on a number of other occasions. His work made a distinct and valuable contribution to the general impression created. To Lieut. Oscar R. Rand was assigned the duty of presenting, through the medium of public addresses, the idea of a closer relation between the Regular Army and the nation; of helping to bring about, in the communities visited, "recognition that the Regular is not only in theory but in fact a part of the nation." In this an attempt was made to present a conception of the Regular Army, its place in our national life, and the relation that should exist between the Army and the nation. Particular attention was given to a careful exposition of the new peace-time Army now being created. It was shown that the War Department intends the new Army to be representative to a greater extent than ever before of the better elements of the nation, and is also making the new Army an institution of educational opportunity. A brief history of the development of education in the Army was given, the measure of actual achievement was brought out, and plans for the future were outlined. Lieutenant Rand delivered twelve addresses during the tour, before schools and colleges, in court houses and public halls, and before civic organizations such as rotary clubs and chambers of commerce.

During its tour, the detachment visited the following cities and towns: Rome, Dalton, Griffin, LaGrange, Co-

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lumbus, Albany, Fitzgerald, Valdosta and Waycross; thus including the northern and southern extremes of the state of Georgia, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Several days were spent in each place visited, and the detachment's visit was locally advertised as "Army Week." Almost without exception the detachment was given a very cordial welcome. In most cases the people appeared to be in hearty sympathy with the object of the expedition, and did all possible to facilitate the work. The co-operation given by the press, the city authorities, civic organizations, and the public generally, was very gratifying and very helpful; in Dalton, Griffin, Fitzgerald and Waycross especially. In these cities a number of splendid courtesies were shown the officers and men. In Griffin, the officers were guests of the chamber of commerce at a luncheon; in Dalton a beautiful reception was given by the ladies of the city; in Waycross public exercises of welcome were held.

At Hawkinsville, one of the smaller communities, not included in the original itinerary, a brief stop was made and although having only short advance notice of the arrival the Mayor hurriedly called a meeting and formally extended a very warm welcome. In addition a fund of \$200 was quickly subscribed to defray the expenses of a banquet, which proved a very successful and enjoyable affair. At no point was a finer spirit of cordiality and hospitality manifested.

There were only two or three instances of lack of support, the most conspicuous the case of an editor who, openly declaring that he was not in sympathy with the Army, declined to give the detachment any publicity

unless paid for it, even refusing to publish the program of activities scheduled for his own town. The Regular Army of pre-war days was an unknown quantity to a large element of our people, and some cases of this old attitude of ignorance and misconception were discovered. A few persons were found who conceived of the Regular Army as the natural refuge for the undesirable elements of our population, and a few others who couldn't see the need for an Army. Every effort was made to do away with such misconceptions. With the war in the past and the country settling down to the normal pursuits of peace, it was found that the old attitude of indifference to military affairs is tending gradually to reassert itself. This was one of the reasons why, considered from a recruiting standpoint, the expedition was not very successful. Some recruits were secured, but the number was not commensurate with the effort and expense involved. Another reason was, that wages paid skilled and unskilled labor are so high that from a financial standpoint there is little inducement to enlist in the Army. But it is hoped and believed that much was done toward accomplishing the larger purpose for which the expedition was sent out. Representative units of the 5th Division were brought in contact with the people of the state in a way that proved of great mutual benefit. Many members of the detachment will long retain pleasant memories of associations formed and friendships made. Many expressions of commendation of the conduct and behavior of the troops were heard, and there is no doubt that in the communities visited, the Army in general gained a great deal of valuable publicity.

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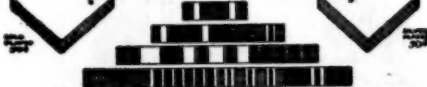
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STATUS OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Strength of the Army.—The estimated strength of the Army on April 13 was 225,587, not including nurses and Army field clerks. Of this number, 171,038 were in the United States. The total commissioned strength on April 13 was 16,744, of which number 8,340, were officers of the Regular Army.

Resignations of Regular Army Officers.—From Nov. 11, 1918, to April 15, 1920, 2,453 Regular Army officers resigned from the Service. By arms and services the resignations were as follows: Field Artillery, 310, or 30 per cent. in that arm; chaplains, 38, or 28 per cent.; Coast Artillery, 439, or 27 per cent.; Infantry, 918, or 23 per cent.; Cavalry, 371, or 22 per cent.; Corps of Engineers, 107, or 21 per cent.; Veterinary Corps, 22, or 19 per cent.; Medical Corps, 180, or 18 per cent.; Dental Corps, 37, or 16 per cent.; J.A.G. Department, 3, or 9 per cent.; Philippine Scouts, 24, or 8 per cent.; Q.M. Corps, 4, or 4 per cent. By grades, the resignations include 1,355 first lieutenants, 839 second lieutenants, 242 captains, 33 majors and 4 lieutenant colonels. Of the total 2,453, 1,691 were provisional officers.

Regular Army Officers Holding Emergency Rank.—On April 16, there were 1,918 Regular Army officers holding emergency rank. This number is twenty-four per cent. of the number in service on that date, and twenty-five per cent. of the number who held emergency rank at the signing of the armistice.

Enlisted Men in U.S. Army Reserve.—The total number of enlisted men in the U.S. Army Reserve as of March 31 is 36,074. There were furloughed to the Reserve 37,377 men, but the losses by death or discharge numbered 1,303. By arms and services there were furloughed to March 31 the following: Infantry, 15,573; Coast Artillery Corps, 6,378; Q.M. Corps, 3,740; Field Artillery, 2,927; Cavalry, 2,461; Medical Corps, 1,942; Motor Transport Corps, 1,286; Corps of Engineers, 754; Air Service, 754; Signal Corps, 591; Ordnance Department, 532; Ammunition Trains, 328; Tank Corps, 94; Chemical Warfare Service, 14; J.A.G. Department, 3. It is estimated that 15,000 men remain to be furloughed to the Reserve up to Nov. 1, 1920. In March, 1920,

9,339 men were so furloughed, nearly three times the number of any previous month since January, 1919.

Enlistments for Regular Army.—Papers received to April 13 show a total of 195,528 enlistments for the Regular Army since recruiting was resumed on Feb. 28, 1919. Enlistments for the week ending April 10 numbered 1,737. This number is less than for any prior week since April 1, 1919.

"CHEMICAL WARFARE MUST BE PURSUED."

Views of Three European Authorities.

Three recently expressed opinions by military authorities on the future of chemical warfare emphasize that the nation which develops the most extensive modifications in the art of war will have a great advantage in the next conflict. These opinions are that "chemical warfare must be pursued," and to what extent is indicated in the following passages bearing on the future of chemical warfare taken from a memorandum issued by the British Secretary of State for War relating to the army estimates for 1920-21. The memorandum reads, in part:

So long as there is any danger of other nations continuing these methods of warfare, research and experiment in chemical warfare must be pursued. Research must not only be directed towards the gases and apparatus likely to be employed in the future, but also towards protection against all possible gases. Training in the use of gas will be confined to appropriate branches, but training in defensive measures will include the whole Army. We must, unfortunately, continue our studies of what is known as chemical warfare. No nation has renounced the use of poison gases as the result of the Peace Conference. There are nations whose word we could not respect if they did renounce it. It is essential to study the offensive side of the chemical warfare if we are to be prepared for defense. The great importance of adequate defensive appliances arises from the fact that preparations for the offensive use of gas can be made in peace time with great secrecy, and may have far-reaching and even fatal results in the early stages of a war.

For these reasons it is necessary to make adequate provision for research, experiment and design in connection with war material. It is equally necessary to avoid overlap, duplication of effort and the setting up of military institutions for scientific research which can better be done by existing civil institutions. It is our policy to farm out to civil scientific institutions, such as the universities, the National Physical Laboratory, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, etc., all pure research that can profitably be farmed out, and, generally speaking, to restrict military institutions to applied research and the preliminary design of apparatus. The question of overlap has been dealt with by an influential committee, under the presidency of Mr. Balfour, in connection with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. This committee has recommended, and the Cabinet has approved, the establishment of four co-ordinating boards in connection with research for the fighting services, for radio-research, chemistry, physics and engineering. The action of these boards should lead to the detection of overlap, where such exists, and its elimination, and also the dissemination of information.

Gen. Sir Louis Jackson of the British army, speaking in London on March 7 on the utility of expecting reduction of armaments, said: "With regard to the use of gas in future wars, there is no more reason to forbid its use than to forbid the use of rifles. There are gases which kill painlessly, and it is easy to conceive cases in which it would be more humane to use gas than explosive shells. It might be possible to come to some agreement that no gas should be used which would cause unnecessary suffering. Commercial progress and prosperity in the twentieth century will depend upon chemistry, and chemical productions must have a great effect on all future wars."

General Debeney, director of the French College of War, expressing his conviction that gas will play an important part in future wars, stated at Paris on Feb. 19:

Should war begin again now, aviation, and especially gas, would play one of the most important parts. The progress of aviation would make the rear of each front, and very far in, extremely dangerous, and the progress of chemistry would permit the use of gas on zones of such an extent that it cannot be imagined. But this would be the sense in which the war would develop, much more than the immediate effect that would take place from the beginning of hostilities. Making gas is naturally rapidly done, because all the manufactures of chemical products—still so numerous in Germany—can be requisitioned; but to make airplanes is much slower.

Thus, while there will be people at work to prepare ways of attacking, it is evident that others will be preparing ways of protecting themselves, and that means once again the race between the novice agents and the defense against those agents. The defense against gas seems to be more difficult than against airplanes. I believe that, against airplanes, the anti-aircraft artillery is susceptible of making rapid progress, and perhaps in that very instance gas will be one of the best ways if, with appropriate shells, the air can be poisoned all around the attacking airplane. It would be much more effective to create, for example, a sphere of poisoned air a mile around the airplane, instead of trying to hit the machine directly with bits of the shell. Concerning the defense against gas, I expect that our chemists will find some "anti-gas" neutralizing other gas. But until further order, I am afraid more of gas than of airplanes, and this because there are no products which can be easily made in secret. We will be able to control the cannon and ammunition works in Germany, but it will be the worst job to watch the manufacturers of chemical products. A laboratory secret, a procedure carefully kept secret, and these manufacturers become to-morrow war toxic products makers. This is the main danger.

As regards strategy, it could not be much modified, as long as we have not improved our transportation system. We can expect airplanes to carry hundreds of men, but not yet whole divisions. It may take place some day, but we have not arrived there.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Subsistence of R.O.T.C. Members.

Issuance of rations in kind to a member of the R.O.T.C. while traveling to and from camps of instruction is authorized under the terms of the Appropriation act of July 11, 1919. If it is impracticable to issue rations in kind, as the appropriation acts contemplate, actual traveling expenses may be paid in reimbursement to members of the corps for subsistence. The reimbursement should be limited to what the cost of the ration would be if furnished by the Government.

No Refund of Passage Money.

The confirmation of a disallowance made by the Auditor for the War Department in the case of a former lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers reveals a minor tragedy of mistaken identity. The former officer, it appears, was granted permission by the proper military authorities in August, 1919, to embark for the United States on a steamer sailing from Bordeaux, at his personal expense. Two hours before the vessel sailed the officer was ordered to debark, by a colonel in command of that base section, as a result of a telegram received by the colonel to detain an officer of the same name, but with a higher rank and one differing initial. This action resulted in the officer being compelled to leave the vessel, lose one-half of the passage money paid for himself and his wife,



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to pay for passage on a vessel sailing in October and incur living expenses in France from date of detention to date of sailing. The Auditor disallowed the claim on the ground that "there is no law authorizing the reimbursement of money expended for passage on board ship to cover a trip never made."

Vocational Maintenance Allowance.

The fact that the wife of a trainee of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, who has three children, has divorced him does not return him to the status of a single man so far as his support and maintenance allowance is concerned. He is placed on the basis of a man with three dependent children.

CONDUCT AND DRESS OF ENLISTED MEN.

Some excellent advice to enlisted men of the Army on their conduct and dress in public places is given by Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., commanding the Southeastern Department, in a bulletin to his command dated April 8, 1920. General Sharpe says: "Reports on camp activities indicate that at some stations enlisted men are in the habit of attending camp dances and other social functions attired in olive drab shirts, with sleeves rolled up, and frequently unbuttoned at the neck. Such practice is not in keeping with the spirit of Circular No. 117, War Department, 1920, and will be discontinued. It should be impressed upon all enlisted men that the Army cannot merit the esteem of the civilian population if men offend against the social standards demanded by public opinion. When attending social gatherings at which ladies are present enlisted men will be required to wear coats properly fastened. Neatness of appearance and correctness in bearing and conduct are essential to good discipline."

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HOW TO AID UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

With the announcement that Representative Kahn proposes to begin holding hearings on the whole problem of universal military training early in May advocates of the only proper military policy for the United States may take fresh heart. In a public statement as to the plan for the hearings Mr. Kahn said: "The matter of expense has been a moot question heretofore; the committee will endeavor to get all the facts so that they can be presented to Congress. The attitude of other nations regarding their military establishments will be inquired into. We will try to find out how universal training has worked in other countries." The first of these promised inquiries of the committee is undoubtedly one of the most important features of this new attempt to present the question of the adoption of universal military training to the people of this country. There has been so much misrepresentation as to the estimated cost of the system, so much foolish juggling with figures, so much unfamiliarity with the military details of the plan, that universal military training may be said to have been temporarily incapacitated by its friends. Unquestionably one of the greatest aids Mr. Kahn can bring to the cause he has fought for so long is the presentation to the public of a plain statement of the cost of this system that can be understood and cannot be disproved for accuracy.

A mere financial statement, however, will be only the beginning of the aids universal military training will require before it can be presented to the people again in its proper light. An inquiry as to how universal training has worked in other countries ought to be productive of new propaganda material. Our people, as a whole, have heard much of the abused "Prussian system" and entirely too little of how universal military service works in France. One of the commonest forms of attack against our Army system is charging our officers with undemocratic habits, of being "autocratic" in their treatment of the enlisted men. Of course this is vicious nonsense, for the most part, for those who spread such abuse of the Army never can be made to realize he highly essential part discipline plays in military life. If Mr. Kahn's committee will develop a greater familiarity in this country with the French army in its relation to the people and the viewpoint of the people toward the Army it will do much toward wiping out the not uncommon impression that army life for the soldier means something approaching personal degradation. Owing to national differences of temperament it is scarcely to be expected that such an outward spirit of paternalism could ever exist between American officers and men as in the French army. Yet it is doubtful if French army officers actually devote so much personal thought and attention to their men's physical comfort as do company officers in our Army. Our officers do not call their men "mes enfants"; but they treat them as such in the care they bestow on them.

Another question, and even more important than that of cost or other national reactions to universal training, is that of the length of time in training that should be required. One of the commonest, and weakest, arguments advanced in the universal training cause is that "preparedness" saves the lives of men. That statement is true only to a very limited extent. The men of the German army at the outbreak of the World War were prepared for warfare and they were killed in appalling

numbers. The original British Expeditionary Force was unquestionably better prepared than any army that ever left England to engage in war. Von Tirpitz said of the enlisted personnel of that force that "they were all sergeants," by which phrase he meant they were the finest and most experienced type of soldier. Yet they too were killed to an extent that shocked the Allied world. If military training is to save the lives of men no such result can hope to be achieved by the short terms of training proposed in the War Department Army Reorganization bill, which proposed a three months' term, or the Senate bill with its four months' term. In the letter on universal military training sent to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Secretary Baker on April 12, 1917, it was stated that twelve months was the lowest practical limit for training a soldier, although it was proposed that the first term be for eleven months of continuous training, to be followed by two repetition courses of two weeks each in the two years following the first training year. Much criticism has been heard of the brief periods of training of our soldiers in the World War, yet in "The War with Germany" Colonel Ayres states: "The average American soldier who fought in France had six months training here, two months overseas before entering the line, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle." We had to afford nine months training in the height of war. We certainly ought to take a longer time than that to train a soldier in time of peace.

Another of the perfectly useless universal training arguments that might as well be dropped is that of harping on "the lessons of American history." The American people have been resisting the "lessons of American history" for 140 years. They spent \$6,000,000,000 up to the end of the Spanish-American War on our wars and learned nothing from such an expenditure, nor did their leaders in Congress. Between April, 1917, and May, 1919, we spent \$21,850,000,000 in the World War, of which sum the Army was responsible for a war expenditure of \$13,930,000,000. The defeat of the universal military training legislation at the present session of Congress is unquestionably due to the feeling against it by the greater part of the people of this country who made their representatives in Congress realize they opposed it. Once again the "lessons of American history" are resisted by the American people, and in no uncertain manner. Already, as Captain Pratt said at the Senate hearing on April 20, the "Navy of to-day is but a battered hulk of what it was on Armistice Day." Which is another sign of the fact that the American people resist the "lessons of American history."

The bald truth of the matter is that the whole problem of universal military training must be restudied by its friends if it is to make any progress among the people. A better understanding must be arrived at of the psychology of popular opposition to military life in general and to the Army in particular. That is the real enemy to the success of universal military training. It is the one force that must be realized, studied and overcome. To do this it is utterly useless to parade once more the old, worn figures that have been used so often in this service. New characters must be found, figures that are more human and appealing than the old and unsuccessful ones. What must be aimed at is the presentation to the people of the idea of the Army as something warmly human, something that is an element in the lives of the people absolutely essential to their well-being as a people. It has been demonstrated that this cannot be done by preaching the lessons of history nor presenting the economical phase of training. The friends of universal training have got to get together and find more human and appealing arguments than these if they hope to win with their cause.

STATUS OF NAVY LINE OFFICERS.

Effect of Revocation of Temporary Commissions.

Despite the emphasis laid by Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his statements before the Senate and House committees as to the situation the U.S. Navy will encounter with the end of the fiscal year unless corrective legislation is forthcoming before the present session of Congress is adjourned, there appears to be at the Capitol and in Service circles considerable confusion over the effect revocation of commissions will have on the temporary officers. The permanent strength of the Navy being 137,485, the four per cent. of line officers allowed fixes the line at 5,499 officers. As of April 1 there were approximately 2,850 permanent officers, and anticipating that 250 graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy will come in in June, there will be on July 1 about 3,100 officers of the line in the Navy, a shortage of more than 2,300, unless some legislative relief is forthcoming, postponing revocation of temporary commissions under the law.

There are three classes of temporary officers: First, ex-warrant officers, who will revert to their pre-war status; second, ex-enlisted men who may have gone through the temporary warrant status or may have received temporary commissions from an enlisted status, to which they will revert; third, officers who were Reserve officers (mostly juniors) who gave up commissions in the Reserve Force and came into the temporary Navy, who will go out entirely. Holding temporary commissions are 901 in the first category (who will revert to warrant rank) composed of 228 lieutenants who were chief boatswains or boatswains; 348, who were chief gunners or gunners; 325 who were chief machinists or machinists. In the second category there are 576 lieutenants and 129 ensigns, a total of 705, who will revert to an enlisted status, and most of these temporary officers came up from chief petty officer grade. In the third category are 790 officers who came in from the Reserve Force, who will be honorably discharged. The latter, with the men who will fall back to enlisted status, total 1,495, nearly all of whom will leave the Navy, it is believed, for the terms of the enlisted men will have expired in almost every case by July 1. The ex-warrant officers, likewise, are likely to seek detachment from the Service, for under their temporary commissioned status they have found it difficult to make ends meet at the existing rate of pay and will probably seek more remunerative employment in civil life.

There are also holding temporary warrant grades in the line of the Navy 1,020 men, 934 of whom were promoted from boatswains, gunners or machinists, and eighty-six from chief boatswains, gunners or machinists, who will return to an enlisted status by July 1. The Bureau of Navigation is moved by every consideration of justice and equity in its desire to give these temporary officers an opportunity to make permanent commissioned grades through adequate examinations, particularly the ex-warrant officers and former enlisted men who have had long experience and who, because of their efficiency, were selected for temporary commissions in war time, though the men who came in from the Reserve Force would not be overlooked in this opportunity. As the situation is at present, to fill the vacancies in the line of more than 2,300 officers the Navy has this reservoir of some 2,396 temporary officers from which to make selection, though that total would, as a matter of course, be considerably reduced through eliminations necessary after examination.

STATUS OF CONTRACTS.

The value of contracts reported liquidated to March 27 is estimated at \$2,779,973,000, an increase of \$119,303,000 over the amount reported the previous week, making the per cent. of contracts liquidated seventy-one as compared with sixty-seven per cent. reported last week. This progress has taken place almost entirely in Ordnance and Air Service contracts, liquidation in the other bureaus having remained inactive or, as in the case of Purchase and Storage and the Corps of Engineers, having receded due to corrected reports. Contracts liquidated consist of 18,860 formal contracts valued at \$1,548,349,000 and 5,385 informal agreements valued at \$1,231,624,000. It has cost \$354,962,000 to liquidate these contracts. In addition, partial payments amounting to \$58,284,000 have been made on other contracts, making the total amount paid in liquidation \$413,246,000. Revisions during the week reduce the total number of suspended contracts by ninety-two and the total value by about \$13,000,000. The saving effected by liquidation to March 27 amounts to \$2,425,011,000. Of this, \$1,364,648,000 was saved on formal contracts and \$1,060,363,000 on informal agreements.

There are 2,469 contracts remaining to be liquidated. The value of these so far as known, is \$1,164,396,000. Assuming that in the future liquidation can be effected at the same rate as has obtained in the past, the cost of liquidating the contracts of known value may be estimated at \$123,000,000. This would make the total cost of liquidation \$536,900,000. Sales prior to the establishment of the Office of the Director of Sales amounted to \$123,245,240, making the total sales to date \$764,506,244. Additional material valued at \$42,096,148 has been transferred without funds to other departments, at cost price, making a grand total of \$806,602,392, sold and transferred. Of these transfers, \$25,259,293 represents Motor Transport Corps matériel and \$15,231,149 Ordnance matériel. Transfers for the week amounted to \$301,813.

ALLIED SHIP SUNK BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

The Navy Department has received reports from the British Admiralty showing that approximately 100,000 gross tons of Allied merchant shipping were lost, damaged or molested through the activities of enemy aircraft during the World War. Of this amount, 8,039 tons, or eight per cent., were lost. Based on the total amount of 10,530,776 tons of Allied shipping lost through all enemy agencies, the losses due to enemy aircraft were very small, being less than eight-one-hundredths of one per cent. of the total amount. At present no figures for the enemy shipping lost or damaged through the activities of Allied aircraft are available. All the shipping involved, with the exception of one small vessel lost in 1918, was British. It is noteworthy, in the following summary, that as compared with the records for previous years very little damage was done by enemy aircraft in 1918: Damaged or molested—1915, 16 vessels, 23,104 tons; 1916, 10 vessels, 31,137 tons; 1917, 15 vessels, 30,355 tons; 1918, three vessels, 4,541 tons. Sunk or destroyed 1916, one vessel, 970 tons; 1917, three vessels, 6,942 tons; 1918, one vessel, 127 tons.

ITALIAN ARMY REDUCED TO TEN CORPS.

A decree providing for the reduction of the Italian army to ten army corps was issued by the Italian Government on April 20, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Rome. Provision is made for the reduction of the number of officers and also for the establishment of a uniform system of recruiting for eight months' service.

THE MULE AS A FRIEND OF THE ARMY.

The office of the Quartermaster General of the Army has issued a bulletin on "The Services of the Mule in the World War." Due praise is given to that old, tried and never-found-wanting friend of the Army who has campaigned with it for so many years in cold and in heat, in rough, arid country and when provender of any kind was difficult to provide for man or beast, but who was always ready to work. The bulletin asserts that "one contributing force in the success of the World War which has received but scant recognition is that hybrid, the mule. The part played by the mule in the American Expeditionary Forces is an outstanding feature. There were 124,137 of 'him and her' in the United States when war was declared. Of that number 18,596 went overseas and actually took part in the hostilities. Added to this were 11,036 from Spain, 8,992 from France and 6,794 from England, a total of 45,418." Literally, there is no comparison, the bulletin adds, between the small, poorly-nourished mule of Spain and those purchased in southern France and the powerful, upstanding, meaty-nosed product of the Middle West of the U.S. The greater resisting power and ability to stand hard work and trying conditions of the mule as against the horse are shown by figures giving the percentage of losses by death among mules as compared with horses during the World War. From July 1, 1917, when the U.S. Army first received animals in France, up to Nov. 11, 1918, the percentage among mules was 10.88, while among horses it reached 25.37. The losses from July 1, 1917, to June 28, 1919, the date of the signing of peace, among mules were 13.12, while it ran to 27.97 among horses. Figures compiled on both horses and mules from July 1, 1917, to Aug. 31, 1919, when the American Forces in Germany had disposed of practically all of their surplus animals, show a loss of 25.1. A further comparison shows that even though animals are not exposed to the rigors of campaigns, replacements in rather large figures are essential to the upkeep of the Army. From April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1917, the loss among horses was 9.5, while among mules it was only 3.7. From the beginning of the war to June 28, 1919, the losses among horses were 14.9, while among mules they were 4.6.

NAVY LEGAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The efforts of the Navy Legal Aid Association, New York city, are incidentally being directed in behalf of the bill to increase the pay of the enlisted men and to this end a strong letter has been sent to the legislators at Washington by Emery C. Weller, executive chairman of the association, in which he says: "The personnel of the Navy is on duty twenty-four hours in each day. Each and every man is subject to orders at all times. Yet the laborer is paid more than the enlisted men and the skilled mechanic than the chief petty officers of the U.S. Navy, yes, even more than the commissioned officers. The fleet is due shortly from its maneuvers in Southern waters. Unless something concrete is done regarding the pay of the Navy personnel desertions will probably increase more than 100 per cent. Officers who have devoted their lives to the Service are fendering their resignations because of their inability to live on the present Navy pay. The Wadsworth bill seeks to remedy this situation both as to officers and personnel. This association is organized for the purpose of aiding the enlisted men of the U.S. Navy in their legal matters. The question of paying them a proper stipend—one that at least is commensurate with the service performed—naturally comes within our province. We advocate the immediate passage of a bill that will increase the pay of the enlisted men, and believe that the best interests of the Service dictate an increase in the officers' pay as well. This association therefore advocates the immediate enactment of the Wadsworth bill and requests that you do all within your power to see that the aforesaid bill, already passed by the Senate, be brought before the House and acted upon favorably by that body." The Navy Legal Aid Association is carrying on an active work at its new headquarters, 25 West 43d street, New York, in seeking out worthy cases among those awaiting court-martial and providing defense therefor. A number of prominent New Yorkers have become trustees of the organization and the officers are: William McAdoo, president; Emery C. Weller, secretary; Frederick L. Eldridge, treasurer; Eugene Miller, assistant treasurer. It is planned to open branches of the association in other cities.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

The continued decrease in the admission and non-effective rates and the small number of epidemic diseases reported indicated continued improvement in the health conditions of the troops in the United States, according to reports received in the Office of the Surgeon General on April 9. There is a decrease in the number of new cases of all epidemic diseases reported except malaria, there being eight cases of this disease reported for the week against six in the previous week. Camp Taylor reports seventeen new cases of measles, Camp Knox four new cases of pneumonia and Camp Funston three new cases of scarlet fever. There is no incidence of disease at any other camp or station calling for comment. The death rate for disease 3.5, is considerably lower in the previous week, 5.2 and is the lowest death rate for disease since the week ending Sept. 13, 1918, immediately preceding the outbreak of the 1918 influenza epidemic and when the number of troops in the United States was near its maximum. There were twelve deaths from disease reported, three of which were caused by pneumonia, three by tuberculosis and one by meningitis. The report from the American Forces in Germany had not been received when the above statement was issued.

GROUND TROOPS ORDERS BY PARACHUTE.

For the purpose of demonstrating that in time of war an officer or enlisted man needed by ground troops on the march, or important secret verbal orders, could be delivered with safety by the use of a parachute, official tests have been conducted at Douglas, Ariz. Lieut. Alexander Pearson, 12th Aero Squadron, received a verbal message from the commanding officer at Douglas to deliver to a company of Cavalry and ground troops thirty miles distant. He ascended in an airplane and located the troops, signaled to be certain they were his own, and upon receiving an answer in proper code dropped off from the fuselage at an altitude of 3,000 feet in a thirty-

mile wind and landed safely in the field he had selected within half a mile of the troops.

NEW COMMANDANT WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Capt. Charles B. McVey, Jr., U.S.N., on April 14 took command of the Washington Navy Yard, and became superintendent of the gun factory, vice Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., who was transferred to the retired list of the Navy that date. Captain McVey, since July, 1919, has been captain of the Washington Navy Yard and assistant superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory. For the latter post of duty the Secretary of the Navy assigned Capt. James J. Raby, U.S.N., director of ship movements in the office of Naval Operations, Navy Department. Captain Raby was until recently in charge of the Enlisted Men's Division, Bureau of Navigation. The vacancy in Naval Operations will be filled by Capt. Albert W. Marshall, who has been on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Captain McVey was on duty at the Naval War College when the United States entered the war against Germany and was detached and assigned to command U.S.S. Saratoga in April, 1917. A few months later he was transferred to the U.S.S. New Jersey, and in August, 1918, was assigned to command the U.S.S. Oklahoma, which he commanded until relieved and ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

INEQUALITY IN THE BONUS.

Noting press reports that "officers and shipyard workers will be eliminated from the benefit provisions of the so-called Bonus bill," a correspondent writes: "By some strange, mysterious way they have discovered that officers were a bunch of profiteers and are deserving of no good at the hands of their country. As a second lieutenant of Artillery, supporting throughout the war my mother to an amount of \$60 per month, paying \$30 per month for my food, and \$40 per month for my equipment, I arrived home from France with my former employment actually gone and with but a few small dollars in my pocket. Since then it has been quite difficult to make ends meet. I served with the 3d Division as a battery officer from the Marne to the Argonne. I am now unable to figure out why I did not serve my country faithfully enough to receive the same opportunity for building a home as the private. Is this not the kind of thing that is turning so many intelligent men into anything but good Americans? Is there not anything that we can do to get justice in the matter?"

INDIVIDUAL DISPLAY OF THE FOURRAGERE.

By direction of the Secretary of War on April 17, Paragraph 2, G.O. No. 4, War Dept., 1920, will be amended to read as follows: "2. Members of those organizations when transferred to another organization not entitled to wear the fourragère will cease to wear it." The War Department decrees that the fourragère was awarded to units and therefore individuals are not entitled to wear it when transferred. According to Army records the following units are entitled to wear the French fourragère in the colors of the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre: 9th, 16th, 18th, 23d, 26th and 28th Infantry Regiments, 6th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 5th and 6th Marine Regiments. Four other emergency units, including three sanitary sections and the Lafayette Escadrille were awarded the French fourragère, but have ceased to exist as units and therefore those individuals which comprised them are no longer entitled to wear these decorations.

ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME AT ANNAPOLIS.

All officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, their families and their invited guests who intend to visit Annapolis for the Army-Navy game, to be played at the Naval Academy on May 29, 1920, are cordially invited to a buffet luncheon to be given in the Naval Academy Officers' Mess from 12.30 to 2 p.m. on that date. Visiting officers desiring to attend this luncheon are requested to inform the Secretary of the Naval Academy Officers' Mess not later than May 15, and will please state the number there will be in their party. Comdr. J. C. Bogart, U.S.N., is secretary. Members of the Navy Athletic Association who desire tickets for the Army-Navy baseball game are asked to write to the Secretary, Navy Athletic Association, stating the number of tickets desired and address to which they are to be sent.

INTERESTS OF THE NEW ARMY.

A major of Infantry writes: "Allow me to commend your several editorials that have appeared from time to time in the interests of the new Army. There has been the usual indifference shown by the present Congress and also by certain factions of the Service against anything that would mean justice and progress for the good of all and particularly the men in the uniform. There has been too much politics placed above and ahead of duty and in consequence we have lost that fine morale and esprit de corps that the World War brought out to the world so clearly. However, we may be able by concerted action to save some remnants and save an Army of suitable size."

VACATION FOR U.S. ARMY STUDENTS.

Educational and vocational training activities will be suspended in most camps, posts and stations during the summer months, according to plans of the War Plans Division, General Staff. In some cases the suspension will begin on May 1. Definite information for the commanding officers of stations to which recruits are sent, as to resumption of education and vocational training activities in the autumn, will be furnished as soon as practicable. It is planned to resume the school work on a much more elaborate scale than has heretofore been possible.

1,538 MIDSHIPMEN FOR PRACTICE CRUISE.

The midshipmen from the U.S. Naval Academy who will this year make their annual practice cruise on board two divisions of the battleship squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, sailing June 5, will compose 1,538 from three classes as follows: Second Class, to graduate 1921, 278; Third Class, to graduate 1922, 682; Fourth Class, to graduate in 1923, 578.

FLETCHER COURT OF INQUIRY ENDS.

Report Expected Before May 1.

Hearings in the case of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher, U.S.N., who was relieved of his command of the Navy's forces based on the French coast in October, 1917, by Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., commanding the Navy Forces in European waters, were concluded April 20-21 at the Navy Department with the summing up. Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., presented the conclusions on behalf of Admiral Sims and Attorney Guy Mason, of Washington, D.C., chief counsel for Admiral Fletcher, summed up for the latter, speaking extemporaneously. It is believed in the Navy Department that the court, of which Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers is president, will report its conclusions before May 1.

Captain Magruder's Testimony.

Previous to the summing up the court called Capt. Thomas P. Magruder, U.S.N., who on his request was made a party to the inquiry because Admiral Fletcher in his testimony had charged the officer with disloyalty to his commanding officer. Captain Magruder, on April 13, told of his assignment to a squadron of patrol vessels which made the voyage to Brest; how he was detached from that command and assigned as acting chief of staff under Admiral Fletcher, against his wishes and in spite of almost daily protests made verbally to the Admiral. He described his efforts to bring about the organization of an efficient staff and declared that the Admiral resented his recommendations and regarded them as criticisms. In spite of this attitude he continued his efforts, for he considered it his duty to make such recommendation as his professional opinion deemed necessary. Captain Magruder was firmly convinced, he said, that with the command growing so rapidly the lack of an efficient organization could lead only to disaster for Admiral Fletcher and having high regard and friendship for the Admiral he even went further than he should under ordinary conditions that he might save his superior from being detached, which he had foreseen. He said he called the Admiral's attention to the duty of directing the attention of the London headquarters to what was going on in France and its increasing importance. "I risked my friendship with Admiral Fletcher in attempting to save him from detachment," said the Captain, and this was at a time antedating the loss of the Antilles.

Much to his surprise, the witness stated, several months later he received an unfavorable fitness report, indicating that he had been unfriendly toward Admiral Fletcher, "which I was not." Counsel for Admiral Fletcher objected to comment and finally the report was introduced and read. It emphasized that Admiral Fletcher did not want Captain Magruder in his command for temperamental reasons; that he (Magruder) was impatient, over-exacting, forceful; upon arrival at Brest impatient of developments; and that he was an officer of average ability. A letter Captain Magruder wrote to the Secretary of the Navy relative to this fitness report was also put into the record, and the Captain stated that it was not improbable that the causes leading up to Admiral Fletcher's removal had its effect on his (Fletcher's) report of the Captain's fitness.

Answering questions by counsel for Admiral Sims, Captain Magruder said he had not been permitted to assume the duties of a chief of staff by Admiral Fletcher. He foresaw the Admiral's detachment from personal observation and judgment; he had no source of information from the outside. The idea, he said, germinated in the knowledge that the force commander had informed Admiral Fletcher that if matters did not improve he (Sims) and Admiral Fletcher would be relieved. Captain Magruder said he had proposed an organization to relieve the Admiral of all routine matters, to unburden him of the detail of short activities, but his recommendations were not approved. He recalled an instance when Admiral Fletcher said he didn't propose to have independent commands under him. The Admiral's action in keeping to himself in his private desk under lock and key all the correspondence with the force commander impressed him, said the witness, as showing that the Admiral preferred not to intrust it to members of his staff. There was a lack of collaboration because, said the Captain, the Admiral regarded recommendations as criticism of his administration.

Protested Against Disloyalty Charge.

The cable dispatch detaching Admiral Fletcher had been shown to Captain Magruder by an officer who received it over the wire late at night. When the Admiral showed it to him the next afternoon, he recalled saying in effect that "the force commander had to detach him in order to save himself," which was an opinion based on his knowledge of Sims' warning to the Admiral that there would be a loss of heads should a convoy be sunk. His impression at the time, he said, was that Admiral Fletcher's course would lead to difficulty for him, adding, "our official relations were strained because he placed no confidence in me." Yet he had no personal feeling of animosity toward the Admiral whatsoever, said the witness, and naturally he said something at the time to ease the mental anguish an officer suffers on receiving a message such as was that detaching the Admiral. He had no inclination to criticize Admiral Sims for his action, he said, for he was not surprised. He had no ill feeling toward Admiral Fletcher then or since, and he was in a position to call attention to many other shortcomings of the Admiral's administration. When Admiral Fletcher charged him (Magruder) with disloyalty, said the Captain, "I felt that as the first blot on my record of twenty-five years' service, and that it should not go without notice from me."

Captain Magruder said he was not satisfied on being assigned to duty at Brest; that he was not in sympathy with Admiral Fletcher's ideas on organization; that he expressed himself to the Admiral frankly and forcibly and told him that he (Admiral Fletcher) did not want a chief of staff. "I did everything in my power," said the Captain, "to get the Admiral to see things my way, as a duty I owed to the Service—even at danger of straining our personal relations." The Admiral placed so little reliance or confidence in him it required little zeal or energy to carry out the work he had to do, said the witness. He stated frankly that he was never reconciled to being ordered to shore duty; that he spent hours each day for perhaps ten days discussing with the Admiral his disinclination to going ashore, and the plans for disbanding his squadron of patrol boats.

Under examination by counsel for Admiral Fletcher the witness identified a letter he had written to the Admiral, stating that the letter was written for the purpose of acquainting the Admiral with his status as commander of the Patrol Squadron and with the purpose of receiving a written order detaching him from his command and ordering him to staff duty ashore. He regarded the idea

of the Admiral's as being to get him ashore and not to provide him with duty commensurate with his rank and experience. Other correspondence was identified, and the witness described his planning of a graphic chart showing his idea of the necessary organization at Brest, which was submitted to the Admiral prior to his detachment and which outline of organization was approved and put into force by Admiral Wilson when he took command of the U.S. Navy forces based on the French coast.

NAVY'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR INQUIRY.

Admiral Badger's Cross-Examination.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., member of the General Board and during hostilities its president, was cross-examined by the members of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs that is holding the inquiry into the Navy's conduct of the war on April 15, after he had read his prepared statement which was printed in our issue of April 17, page 1011. Throughout his cross-examination Admiral Badger maintained, as in his statement, that the Navy was prepared for war in 1917 and was ably administered.

In reply to the first questions by Chairman Hale Admiral Badger said that the General Board in March, 1917, drew up a plan for the adoption of the convoy system, which was three months prior to the first trial test by the British of the convoy in June, 1917. As soon as possible and practicable the recommendations of the board to the department were carried out, said the Admiral, adding that Captain Pratt knew more about this detail of operations. He said that practically all the recommendations of Admiral Sims coincided with those of the Allied naval representatives in Washington, and that all recommendations, cables and telegrams, from Admiral Sims were placed before the board for disposal. Concerning the Allied officers Admiral Badger stated that Admiral De Chair, R.N., so far as a source of recommendations was concerned made the greatest impression on him. Before certain recommendations had been received from Admiral Sims, said Admiral Badger, similar recommendation had been received some time prior from the Allied officers in Washington. "A closer idea of the British situation," said Admiral Badger, "was obtained from the British admirals, especially from Admiral De Chair than from our people." He added that "the department was aware at all times of the real situation and the steps taken to meet the conditions had been the proper steps to follow."

In April and May, 1917, Admiral Badger declared the overseas situation, according to the reports received by the department, seemed to indicate that the Allies might sign a separate peace with Germany. "The reports did look pessimistic," he continued, "and for this reason the necessary steps had to be taken to insure the proper maintenance of the Fleet to cope with the German fleet." Replying to Mr. Hale the Admiral stated that there was the possibility of raiders, submarines and even the capital German fleet coming to American waters. He based this declaration on reports of the early period in 1917. In view of this critical state of affairs it would have been dangerous, he continued, to weaken the Fleet. Nevertheless many destroyers and other craft were dispatched overseas in the early period and "a chance" taken on developments. Following the declaration of war the Navy ordered the immediate construction of 350 destroyers at a cost of \$2,000,000 each. Further in reply to Mr. Hale the Admiral said that certain of the American armored cruisers and submarines were not prepared in comparison to the more modern ships of the enemy on the declaration of war. "I think the Battle Fleet," he said, "was fully equal to the German fleet, but we lacked screening cruisers. We had been trying for some time to obtain more cruisers from Congress. It cannot be said that the Navy Department was to blame as it always had sought action from Congress."

On the question of personnel before the war Admiral Badger again said that the department had tried to increase the personnel. In his opinion the detachment of the personnel for armed guard duty did not detract from the power of the Fleet, adding that their places were quickly filled. Before the war the Service lacked a reserve force. In answer to Mr. Hale's question Admiral Badger said that it would have been possible to bring the Pacific armored cruisers through the Canal and to the Atlantic if there was a possibility of an engagement on this side of the Atlantic. "There is a possibility of employing the fleet without armored cruisers," he said, adding that it is advisable to use armored cruisers for screening purposes and for obtaining information. The Navy followed an active policy in aviation, and aviation bases were established overseas soon after the declaration of war.

Impracticable to Send Entire Fleet.

Admiral Badger at the session on April 16 called the sub-committee's attention to his prepared statement, stating that: "It is my authentic statement and if I have digressed from the statement in the long series of questions here, I do not want the answers to invalidate my statement." Admiral Badger was on the stand for more than three hours and towards the end of the session he was forced to laugh at the trend of questioning. He was obliged on several occasions to state that questions of Senators Hale, Keyes and Trammell had been answered in his written statement.

A report of the General Board's meeting on Nov. 12, 1914, at which personnel was discussed, was filed with the Secretary, said Admiral Badger. The Secretary took no action on this report. In reply to Senator Trammell the Admiral stated that it was not necessary, since personnel recommendations to the Secretary were made by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. A number of recommendations from Admiral Sims were valuable, said Admiral Badger, adding that if Admiral Sims had been unable to send other valuable data it would have been unnecessary to keep him in his position. To Mr. Hale, Admiral Badger said that it would not have been feasible to send over the entire fleet since "the British did not want to have it commanded by an American Admiral."

The Admiral declared that it would not have been financially possible to have manned every ship in the Navy prior to the war to its utmost strength; that this never has been the policy of the country during peace times. "If we could keep every ship in the Navy manned," he declared, "we would be glad, but no navy can stand such expense and if the General Board and the Navy Department could get support for such a policy from the country we would make this recommendation. The General Board is not always guided by the political policy of the country," he added, "but it is guided by military conditions." In 1915 Secretary Daniels suggested that instead of making small appropriations for the Navy a change of policy be made immediately. As a result of the Secretary's valuable suggestion, said Admiral Badger,

the 1916 building program for enlargement of the Navy was recommended in 1915 and adopted in 1916. "Secretary Daniels deserves a great deal of credit for it," declared the Admiral. Although he did not consider himself an expert on Army matters Admiral Badger said that in his opinion it was a wonderful accomplishment to transport the troops and supplies to Europe. By this safe transportation the Navy shortened the war and it did not prolong hostilities in any respect from the beginning to the armistice, he declared.

Colossal Blunder to Send Whole Fleet Abroad.

Senator Trammell asked the Admiral whether it would not have been a colossal blunder to have dispatched our entire fleet to Europe on the declaration of war and left our coast unprotected. To this the Admiral replied that it would have been a colossal blunder to have adopted such an unheard-of military procedure. On the question of sources of information Admiral Badger said that the Navy had a constant flow of information from abroad, including Admiral Sims, whose headquarters was looked upon by the department as the source of naval information.

If, after 1914, the United States had engaged in armament increases the nations of the world would have questioned the reason why, said Admiral Badger. "The British would not have liked it," he replied to Mr. Hale, who asked if the British would not have approved of the bigger U.S. Navy. "The French would not care at all," said the Admiral, "and Germany would have been influenced by our change." The Admiral contended that the United States was strictly neutral and any change of policy would have been looked upon with deep misgiving by the Allied nations. He added that the people of the country wanted the United States to keep out of the war in the first years of the struggle and for this reason the Navy Department had to abide by the popular will.

Following a request from Capt. V. O. Chase for anti-submarine war plans the war plans section of the General Board, headed by Admiral F. F. Fletcher, acceded to the request. Admiral Badger stated that he was unable to obtain a copy of the reply, adding that "it has disappeared." It was sent through the usual channels, and it passed through Operations, he presumed. Commenting on the Joint Army and Navy Board during the war, Admiral Badger said that because of the many high ranking officers who were busy with other important duties, it was not often that there was a full attendance at the board sessions. "Sometimes there was only myself from the Navy," he said. At important meetings, however, the officers managed to attend. Admiral Badger understood, he informed Mr. Hale, that the Joint Board is now holding regular sessions and is considered a very important body. The Navy's mission in the war was successfully fulfilled, declared Admiral Badger, who was then excused.

Captain Pratt Analyzes Sims's Charges.

Capt. W. V. Pratt, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. New York, and during hostilities Assistant Chief and Acting Chief of Naval Operations, before the sub-committee on April 19 submitted his testimony in writing, answering the first seventy-seven paragraphs of Admiral Sims's letter of Jan. 7, 1920, paragraph by paragraph, but unaccompanied by the text of Admiral Sims's letter. Captain Pratt stated that he assumed full responsibility for all advice given pertaining to his office, and for any acts which he might have committed either while Acting Chief or Assistant Chief of Operations during hostilities and afterwards. Captain Pratt omitted comment on certain paragraphs of Admiral Sims's letter.

Commenting on Paragraph 2 of the letter, Captain Pratt said: "This is somewhat misleading. No new principles of broad general policy and strategy are introduced. A novel weapon, the submarine, has been introduced. The introduction of this weapon required certain tactical innovations to combat it. But the broad principles which must govern the general conduct of war remain the same." As to Paragraph 5 Captain Pratt said in connection with Admiral Sims's duties overseas that "as commander of our Naval Forces in European waters, he had a determining voice in the naval strategy to be adopted by those forces, and this strategy having been discussed with the Navy Department and settled, his was the power in matters of tactical distribution and operation of the forces abroad, after they had been assigned to his command. . . . To best sum up, all of Admiral Sims's functions and authority, he was primarily the assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations, and his office in London was a branch of the office of Naval Operations in Washington."

Referring to Paragraph 7 Captain Pratt declared that the Navy Department had always tried to co-operate with the Allies and to support Admiral Sims. Concerning Admiral Mayo's estimates that he should go abroad and assume command, Captain Pratt stated: "These estimates of Admiral Mayo were sound from the view point of our fleet, but Admiral Benson's entire desire was to co-operate along the lines of and in accordance with plans laid down by the Allies and not to disrupt the present arrangement, which might have taken place as Admiral Mayo was senior to Admiral Sims." There was no comment to make on Paragraph 8, except that Admiral Sims's "assumed mission was in harmony with the department's intention."

Co-operation Throughout Naval Establishment.

Commenting on Paragraphs 9, 10, 12 and 13 Captain Pratt submitted the following:

Paragraph 9. Quite correct. This information was later partially given by the various Allied missions sent to Washington. For the greater part, however, this information was given to us by the splendid service built up in Europe, largely through the efforts of Admiral Sims, with the co-operation of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington, which is a division of the Office of Operations. In my opinion our intelligence service in Europe should have been expanded earlier, whether we contemplated entering the war or not.

Paragraph 10. Statement of fact in the paragraph correct, but the statement of the conclusion drawn, "but without producing the desired result," misleading and subject to discussion. It produced the desired effect at once and every effort was made to put all the naval forces desired in the war zone, but, owing to our previous lack of preparation in material and personnel, it was not possible to place them at the front, and ready to operate as soon as was desired. Nor was the organization or administration of the department at home such that it lent itself to the most efficient handling of a great war, at the beginning. The entire building program of the Navy had to be changed to make it effective to engage in operations for which it had never been planned, that is, to operate against the submarine exclusively. These conditions were true when we entered the war, and they lasted until the defects could be remedied, but by April, 1918, which is the end of the period covered in the statement in Paragraph 10, these defects had been in the main remedied, and many ships, destroyers, yachts and personnel had been sent across the Atlantic and were operating in the war zone. In addition, many troops had been conveyed to Europe. By this time the organization of the Office of Operations had been modified and the methods of administration changed.

Paragraph 11. Correct. Paragraph 12. Correct in so far as it goes. To fully appreciate the situation, the difficulties in

supplying immediately all that was asked for by the Admiral must be given full consideration. To request these articles is a very simple matter compared to supplying them under the conditions then prevailing in our country. Paragraph 13. From the date in which I took over the work of Assistant Aid of Naval Operations on June 25, 1917, I know every effort was made to co-operate most heartily, and I further know that this same spirit prevailed throughout the entire naval establishment.

Continuing Captain Pratt stated that the Navy Department formulated a policy letter, dated July 10, 1917, on July 3, 1917, when it was signed by the Secretary, this remaining the standard doctrine on policy throughout the war. "After June 25, 1917," stated Captain Pratt in answering Paragraph 14, "I personally handled every dispatch from Admiral Sims as well as other dispatches and prepared answers at the time of their receipt for the approval of the Chief of Operations and the Secretary on matters pertaining to policy, plan and operation. As many of Admiral Sims's dispatches were repetitions it was not necessary to answer all of them. The policy laid down in the letter of July 3, 1917, while it may have seemed new to the Admiral, was, in fact, the department's guiding standard since we entered the war."

Why Ships Were Not Sent.

Replying to Admiral Sims on the delay of ships as charged in Paragraph 16, Captain Pratt said:

Paragraph 16. I remember the cable, and upon its receipt a cable was drafted in reply. The reason why these ships were not sent at that time can, of course, best be explained by the Chief of Naval Operations. I am, however, under the impression that the cable sent by Admiral Sims did not sufficiently impress the Chief of Naval Operations with the gravity of the situation, and that he did not wish to break up the organization of our battlefleets unless it were absolutely necessary to do so, feeling that we might be called upon to use these units as a whole, and as a general explanation of a plan or policy, and this policy, as I favored making concessions and sending the ships at once, but Admiral Benson's views turned out to be correct in the end, as nothing happened to justify the fears expressed. In fact, in this case the gravity of the situation as regards the Grand Fleet, if such existed, was not stated in such definite terms as to leave no doubt in our minds. The reason assigned, viz., that the Admiralty contemplated placing five of the King Edward class out of commission to get the personnel for other craft did not carry such weight with it as a simple statement to the effect that "the Grand Fleet required reinforcement" would have carried. To have obtained quicker results it would have been better had Admiral Sims presented his views in the manner outlined. In this connection, with regard to many of Admiral Sims's dispatches, had he confined himself to simpler statements and repeated himself less he would have presented his views better, and would have eliminated the chance of being judged to have overstated his case. From long experience with Admiral Sims in the past, I seldom misunderstood him, but to others less familiar with his methods his real attitude of mind was not so apparent. This is merely given as my judgment, but I believe it to be correct.

Of Paragraph 17 Captain Pratt said that this matter was handled by him and a favorable reply drafted. "The answer was not sent immediately," said the Captain, "and then it was not a favorable one. The question was being weighed by the Chief of Operations and the Secretary, I think." Paragraph 18, concerning the delay of the arrival of battlefleets to Europe, was correct, said Captain Pratt and commenting on docking the ships before their departure from the United States Captain Pratt stated that "this is the common naval practice where it is possible to carry it out, and it is sound. From the date of receipt of order to proceed until the date of arrival at Scapa Flow was one month less one day, I believe. The ships had a very severe winter passage over."

Department's Errors Did Not Affect War Outcome.

As to Paragraph 19 Captain Pratt says:

This statement, in my opinion, should not be accepted at its face value. All information relating to plans and policies, unless the urgency of the situation demanded instant action, should be sent to the department to decide upon. We were, in the summer of 1917, when the Office of Communications had been established in the Office of Operations, in complete control of the radio and cable situation, handling easily some two thousand dispatches a day. In addition to naval dispatches we were handling some of the cable work for the Army and some of the similar work for the State Department, principally because our cipher codes were better. We were daily in receipt of cables from Admiral Sims, going into minute detail as to his material, personnel and supply needs. These cables used hundreds of words and were in cipher. It was a much simpler matter to give a general explanation of a plan or policy, and most necessary to do so. It would be an unsafe act of the department to inaugurate the principle of cutting itself adrift from the broader phases of plan and policy in the war zone, and to leave these decisions entirely in the hands of its naval officer in command there. The department at home must keep its hands on such matters, or else it might become involved in affairs which had not received the approval of the home Government and which might commit our country to actions not approved by it. The commander of our forces in European waters had full authority within his own realm of discretion, and his judgment and advice were always given paramount weight. On the other hand, for the department to interfere with him in matters of detail pertaining strictly to his own forces, and not involving other forces, was an error. Without doubt the department committed some such errors, though I do not recall specific instances. Though they might be embarrassing at times, there were none made which affected the favorable outcome of the war.

Had Confidence in Admiral Sims.

In replying to Paragraph 20 Captain Pratt declared that both the Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Operations had the fullest confidence in Admiral Sims and that his reports were excellent. Admiral Sims had a just complaint, said the Captain, in his requests for more personnel.

Commenting on Paragraph 20, Captain Pratt stated:

The Chief of Naval Operations and the Secretary of the Navy, in so far as I know, had the fullest confidence in Admiral Sims. His reports were excellent, and there is no officer in the Service who could have done the work he was doing better, or even so well. He understood our need for information and the desirability of spreading it effectively. He kept the department well informed. During the war it was thought that the closest co-operation existed between his office in London and our office in Washington. The Chief of Naval Operations has often said, if I recollect correctly, that he could not find another officer to take Sims's place. There is a marked difference between having the fullest confidence in an officer, being guided by his opinions and judgment, and giving over to that officer the complete power to make ultimate decisions beyond the scope of those he ought legitimately to make. It is no violation of the principles of Mahan, nor of the dictates of common sense, in a war of this magnitude, where so many of the influencing factors lay outside of the war zone, and in our own country, for the department to keep a general hand on the situation. Whatever criticism is made should not be directed at the principle, but at the practical working of that principle, if just criticism there be. When all is said, in broad matters, it was not Admiral Sims's final decisions that were needed, but the final policy and decision of the home Government back of him, based on his preliminary views and directed by his judgment at the front. Request after request was made by Admiral Sims, and they were acted upon immediately by the department, but he in turn does not seem to realize the difficulties confronting those whose duty it was to supply the demands made.

Paragraphs 21 and 22 cannot be concurred in. The officers at home in the Office of Operations were men trained in the same school of thought as Admiral Sims, and were loyally giving him their full support. There is no office in the department to which he is more indebted. From the Secretary down, there was not, from the time I entered the office, the slightest doubt

as to where the war was being waged. We knew it even before he told us. Every plan, and there were many, every effort was directed toward throwing our officers from their posts. The result by no means satisfactory as any of us desired, but the reinforcements demanded cannot be created in a day and moved like pawns on a chess board. The difficulties confronting us could not have been fully appreciated or so sweeping a statement would not have been made.

Navy Department Accepted Responsibility.

Concerning the "gist of Paragraph 25," Captain Pratt said, "it seems to be that Admiral Sims had a cause for complaint because the department did not accept all his recommendations and act on them favorably without reserving the right of ultimate decision for itself. In all cases of an unfavorable decision the department accepted the responsibility for it. It was not placed on Admiral Sims's shoulders. Had the ultimate outcome of these decisions been disastrous, Admiral Sims's claims would have had more force, but it was not so. On the whole, the Navy did play a successful rôle as a Navy which was not prepared specially a long time ahead, to enter this particular kind of war could have been expected to play."

Continuing as to Paragraph 26 Captain Pratt said:

The department did accept this information as indicating the true state of affairs, and it gave heed to the recommendations of Admiral Sims. From the date I entered the office I know that the accepted doctrine was "The war is over there." The forces did not go over as fast as any of us desired, but the reasons for it do not lie in the failure to accept the recommendations made. The failure to get into the war immediately, in full force, upon the declaration is not the fault of Operations or the failure to recognize the character of the war and where it was being waged, but were for the most part, due to natural causes and to causes which antedated our entry into the war. It was not possible to press a button and move ships, men and supplies with the rapidity desired either by Sims or by the department. All of the destroyers were not ready to move instantly; navy yards and mercantile shipyards were not ready to undertake the vast amount of work thrown at them. Submarine chasers had to be built. Tugs had to be bought, refitted and built. Yachts had to be bought, stripped and made ready for service. The transports, which were the seized German ships, had to be repaired, manned, and put into service. Other transports and supply ships had to be built. Arrangements had to be made with the Army for the transport of its great military force to Europe. The reorganization and expansion of the Office of Operations and of the bureaus had to be undertaken. The co-ordination of the bureaus with this office had to be developed; the methods of administration had to be devised of their pre-war conservatism, the red tape abolished, and more authority given to subordinates in the matters of detail. Habits of quick and accurate thinking and quick decision under the stress of war had to be developed. The personnel had to be expanded and trained; the task of creating sufficient reserves of war supplies had to be undertaken. The organization of the various bodies which acted as the co-operating agents between the Navy Department and all other departments and with the Allied representatives on this side of the water had to be undertaken. Certain essential problems of home had to be undertaken. Though we knew that the immediate and pressing problem was the suppression of the submarine menace, and acted in accordance with this knowledge, we also knew that this problem had to be considered in connection with all the other problems I have outlined. Our country could not afford to make any disjointed effort nor to move forward along any one line of action without due consideration of all lines. We had to profit, if we could, by any previous mistakes of our allies, and we had to prepare for the contingency of a long war. The situation demanded of us that we should make a united, powerful effort, and in this effort the naval establishment had to play its appointed rôle, in harmony with every other effort our country was putting forth. Every master of military warfare and naval warfare knows that the great general's first concern is with the reserves. The weight of the first blow is ultimately controlled by the strength and co-ordination of the reserves. To build up our reserves was one of our naval problems and had to be considered at the same instant we were called upon to strike at the front. All of these conditions were difficulties to surmount. They retarded the flow of ships and supplies to Admiral Sims, but the spirit was willing, and the principles he laid down were, in the main, accepted. He always had back of him the loyal support of the Office of Operations, and of the bureaus.

Paragraph 27. I wish to emphasize the fact that this policy of delay, so styled, was not persisted in so far as my particular work is concerned. In this matter I can vouch for the attitude of every person in the department with whom I came in contact, from the Secretary down. In my opinion Admiral Sims was not given an adequate staff early enough, and I think this should have been done at the expense of every other activity, if necessary. It was a difficult task to accomplish satisfactorily when all the other necessary activities in which we were engaged are taken into account. However, it should have been done. If the Admiral was handicapped by interference with the movements of his forces in contact with the enemy, this was wrong in principle. He has cited instances, and I have yet to note one which materially affected the outcome of the war.

Paragraph 28 and Paragraph 29. The reason therein given by Admiral Sims as the department's reason for our failure to reinforce him as rapidly as he desired, was that the Allies had failed to give the department full and complete information and that therefore the requested aid was withheld. This implies definite knowledge of the department's motives in this matter, or else it is an assumption based on his own opinion. From the end of June until the signing of the armistice I can state that to the best of my knowledge no such motive as he claims existed, and I do not recollect any such information having been sent abroad to him. We entered the war in the middle of April, and of necessity our entire organization had to go through the transition from a peace to a war basis. Before we entered the war our naval establishment was on a peace basis and our forces were enjoined to preserve strict neutrality. It would be far more just to ascribe the failure to produce the desired results immediately to the difficulties attendant upon the transition from peace to war than to an ungenerous motive which was not true. I doubt whether we shall ever be prepared to wage effective war at the instant of its declaration. As a military man, I do not believe that our democratic form of government lends itself to the instant readiness to strike other nations that an autocratic form of government does. Yet, in the end, we should be thankful. We may be slow to start, but later we gain a strength and momentum which no militaristic form of government can combat, due to the united force of a free people joined together in one common purpose. These were our two conditions at the beginning and at the end of this war. We ran true to form. What we lost in efficiency in the beginning was more than counterbalanced in the end. In this particular war we were fortunate in being given a period for preparation, due largely to the fact that the control of the sea was held by the British fleet, and that, barring the submarine, the German fleet was contained. Had the situation been reversed and had the German fleet controlled the sea, our difficulties in preparation would have been greatly increased, if not rendered impossible. Gentlemen, the statement made in Admiral Sims's Paragraphs 28 and 29 is not correct, whatever the inference may be which he draws from cables, etc., I know whereof I speak.

No Signs of Sims Dissatisfaction During Hostilities.

Captain Pratt reviewed the work of sending anti-submarine craft to Europe, showing that the department had exerted its utmost efforts to get anti-submarine craft overseas at the earliest possible moment. "No other nation in the world," said Captain Pratt, "has ever done this before and it speaks for the determined efforts made on this side of the water and of the personnel manning these boats that they ever got there at all."

Paragraphs 33 and 34 were true, declared the Captain, and that the department was having its own troubles in getting tugs. Captain Pratt said that the anti-submarine fighting craft were sent overseas at once, and that tugs were not for this purpose, but to be used in connection with transportation. Referring to Paragraph 35 and the subject of convoy Captain Pratt said

(Continued on page 1042.)

PAY AND PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been stated by certain Congressmen that Army officers have hindered pay legislation by putting out too much propaganda. This reminds me of a little boy who asked a larger one, his big brother, for a plum. One by one the plums were disappearing. Finally the little man, despairing, began to cry. "Now, for that," shouted the big brother, "you don't get a plum," and dropped the last one into his own mouth. Army officers have been very shy about letting it be known that they needed more money to pay for their necessities. But because certain dailies have taken up the cause of the soldier who is forbidden to prepare his own brief they say we are using too much propaganda, and because of that fact we shall not have a single "plum."

When it is put right squarely up to those who have it in their power to grant an increase of pay that we are expected to be 100 per cent. efficient on a 40 per cent. dollar they say: "We are willing, but where is the money coming from?" This reminds me of a little negro boy watching another eat a slice of watermelon. "Gib me de rin' when you's done?" asked the little fellow. The other answered: "When ah gets fru dey ain't gwine ter be no rin'." The ex-Servicemen get their two billion, and every branch of Government work will be taken care of; but when Congress gets through with the watermelon there will not be left for increased Army pay so much as a piece of the rind.

It has been urged on the floor of the House that Army people should economize as others are having to do. The man that uttered this sentiment would be ashamed if he really knew how they are having to economize. When Congressmen needed an increase in pay to meet the increased cost of living, was any such speech made? Did they ask where the money was coming from? Did they say that if any Congressman was not satisfied with his pay he knew how to write his resignation? Or that there are too many Congressmen living at the expense of the taxpayer? Or that there were many who would be willing, at the salary the Congressmen were receiving, to take the places of those who resigned? No; they did not. They simply voted an increased salary. But an Army officer is supposed to be able to combat successfully the rising prices because he is a "fighter," anyway!

There are too many who are willing to have the Army make long hikes in the sleet, snow and slush of winter or under the semi-tropical sun of the Mexican border; live in leaky barracks or in pup tents; wallow in the mire of vermin-infested trenches of the western front; bleed on the frozen plains of Russia; face the bayonet in the hands of the enemy while shrapnel rain upon them and while rifles, hand grenades, trench mortars and machine guns make life a veritable hell. This is all right. This is patriotism. But let the fight be over, let victory be ours, and how soon are we forgotten! Those who are on the outside will not be forgotten. They can vote, and a man that can vote will never be forgotten. They will not tell them that they ought to economize, that if they are not satisfied with what they have they can go to Canada, Mexico or somewhere else. No; they will not do that. They will give them a bonus. They will tax the people to do it. But we are in the Service, we cannot vote, we cannot petition, we cannot write our Congressmen or our friends back home telling them how Congressmen voted on the pay bill. If we don't like the pay we are getting we are invited to resign; if we can't feed and clothe our families on what we are getting, there are others, they tell us, who are ready to take our places. The Regular Army should be "smashed," anyway, some say, and besides we have used entirely too much "propaganda" to expect to get anything.

The trouble with the pay bill is not that too much propaganda has been used, but that all other organizations have a way to bring political pressure to bear upon Congress, and they get results; while we have to wait until the cry of justice without the sword is heard in the halls of Congress.

JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The passage of a bill to give the Services their first increase in pay since 1908 depends upon the interest that the friends of the Services take in them. This interest depends on the amount of information they have concerning the needs of the Services. Such information can only come through every one telling all his friends just what the situation is and how they can help to get the needed action from Congress.

When there is a universal demand for certain legislation it is enacted. If this proposed legislation is not enacted it will be due to the inaction of members of the Services. Data should be compiled as to the constant changes in costs of living and such data is easily obtainable from members of the garrisons or local markets. Such an array of facts will furnish the friends of the Services unanswerable arguments for an immediate and proper adjustment of pay.

It is up to you, men of the Services. Either you need an increase in pay or you do not. If you do not, you have an outside income. If you do, you are trying to live on your pay.

Either you have friends or you have not. If you have none you had better take time to cultivate some. If you have some they will be glad to help you if they know of your need for a living pay.

Either you have told your friends of your need or you have not. If you have not they cannot know of your need and you do not deserve an increase. If you have told them they know of the need.

Either your friends will ask Congressional help or they will not. If they do not they are not your friends. If they do Congress will know of their wishes.

Either Congress will grant the increase or it will not. If it does not, it will be the first time it has failed to heed an appeal from the people. If it does, then you can give whole hearted and cheerful service.

Do It Now.

VOTES OF THE ARMY WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army woman who expresses herself in your issue of April 10, page 966, on "Votes of the Army Woman" is on the right track and the only track which will get us anywhere. I have a vote, my daughter has a vote and I have twenty-seven relatives in two states who vote, and I am writing each of them to urge their Congressmen to do justice to the Army in the pending pay legislation.

Our husbands can't but we can and should. If every

Army woman would get busy, write her relatives, and get them to tell Congressmen that they will not vote for them next fall unless something is done for us we will get results. Seekers after elective office pay no heed to one who does not vote at all, but they do heed one who votes against them. A few Prohibitionists made the country dry by making a noise and keeping it up. Enough Army women have been paying exorbitant rents in cantonment towns throughout the country to acquire voting residence. Don't forget to register. Think of the number of non-commissioned officers' wives, who are vitally interested, living in the vicinity of cantonments and posts.

ANOTHER ARMY WOMAN.

THE LEGION AND THE PAY BONUS.

In defense of the American Legion's stand on the question of a pay bonus, and in reply to an editorial in our issue of April 3 entitled "Patriotism at a Price," we receive a long letter from Lewis T. Grant, secretary, County Committee, American Legion of California, which space does not permit giving in full. After quoting extracts from the editorial, he says:

"I, as a member of this organization, take issue with you on the statements that you make. Let us, for a moment, see what your statements mean. They mean, in their broadest sense, that having served we now expect the Government to pay us for what we did. I maintain that these are not the motives behind the American Legion bill asking adjusted compensation of a four-fold nature. We are asking for a four-fold adjusted compensation bill that will give to those who served in the World War an option of farm land, city homes, education, or a cash bonus of \$1.50 a day for each day of service, under such safeguards as the Government may devise to carry this proposition into execution.

"Why do we ask this? Do we ask it because we feel that our services during the World War, whether voluntary or drafted, freely offered all we had and should now be compensated in cash? Stop and reason this question over for a moment in the light of what was done with the rest of the population of the United States who were not in the military forces. I refer to the hundreds of thousands of men who were subject to the military draft but were exempted in order that their services might be utilized by the Government in the shipyards, munitions factories and the thousand and one other activities of the Government during the war period. Bear this in mind clearly—every one of these men who were so exempted were, under the law, subject to military duty just as those who were drafted in. That being the case, why should not the Government not have fixed for these men an average pay of one dollar per day and their food and housing, as it did for those in the military service? Why were they not brought under military rule, and treated as military? In other words, it is taking away the bonus of the American Legion to take a bonus if everyone who was in the employ of the Government, and by reason of such employment was exempted from military service had been on a military basis. Had this been done, had every man, woman and child been drafted to aid in the war, even to the ordinance manufacturers, powder manufacturers, and the other 'munitions manufacturers' who profited to the extent of millions on millions, had these people been placed on the same footing as the men who served here and in the trenches in France—then you would have some reason for saying that the American Legion is dishonorable for demanding a cash bonus for its members.

"But this was not done, with the result that every one of these draftees who served his country in the shipyards, etc., averaged from \$6.50 to \$15 per day as wages. They had the opportunity of their lives, during the war and even after the armistice was signed, to lay away a very sizable competence. On the contrary, the men who entered the Service, both privates and officers, came back home without any money, came back to find their businesses disappearing, to find the men who had been exempted from military service in jobs in the place of someone else who had gone in answer to the country's call, and to find the unrest brought about by the war conditions, the high cost of living, with tens of thousands of ex-soldiers in this country with no place to go where they might be able to work at a living wage. Do you think that the Legion is not justified—that the Government at this late day should not be urged, as a simple act of justice to the men who served under the flag to balance up the difference between the men the Government exempted and who grew fat on big wages, and the men who served and grew poorer and poorer every day they served in the Army and Navy?

"We are not asking for a bonus—we are asking for a compensated adjustment of the difference in amount the Government paid one sort of man who did no more nor as much as did those who served in this country and overseas. It is but an act of justice we are asking, and only in line with the promises which this Government made and which we, at this time, expect that Government to keep."

The question of a pay bonus and of the attitude of the American Legion in regard to it brings out many opinions both for and against the bonus. In a speech, delivered before the County Committee of the American Legion of the State of New York, Anthony W. Aub, former captain in the Aviation Corps, said in part: "My personal opinion happens to be in opposition to the bonus in its present form. No man dare belittle the splendid work accomplished by the soldiers of the U.S. Army. There is no question but that every man and woman who put on a uniform is entitled to every honor and consideration that our Government sees fit to give them. I cannot convince myself that the ex-soldier has the right to demand a payment for his patriotism. No man deserves and no man wants and no man seeks thanks for what he did in connection with this war. I wonder how many have taken into consideration just what this (the bonus) would cost not only the Government itself, but each individual citizen, including the members of the American Legion. Fifty dollars a month for every month one has served would mean the expenditure of two billion dollars. If Congress sees fit and it is the pleasure of the citizens to try and reimburse all men who were in the Service for loss in a financial way during the war, there are other ways than giving flat cash bonuses. I believe that the most economical way would be along the lines of a paid up life insurance policy, insuring every man who served honorably and faithfully for more than three months \$1,000 or \$1,500 policy, payable at death. There will be sufficient time for the treasury to work its way out of this financial tangle and to be run on a sound basis. If there is to be any demand made upon the Congress it should only

be made in behalf of the wounded. The greater percentage of all ex-Service men and women are better for having served in the Army, and we that have all our limbs and our health should hesitate before we take this step of demanding something. It should be kept in mind that the American Legion is not a self-seeking organization; we stand for 100 per cent. Americanism, and the moment we make a demand we lose the right to the principles for which we stand."

Progress of the Service Pay bill is noted on page 1040.

SENATE PASSES ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Senate on April 20, by a vote of 46 to 10, passed the Senate's own bill, S. 3792, for reorganization of the Army, and then substituted its text for that of the House bill (H.R. 12775), whose plans to reorganize the Army were to be achieved by means of amending various sections of the National Defense act rather than by the passage of an out-and-out new reorganization bill as the Senate has done. The measure now goes to conference committee of the two houses, where considerable time will be required to compose the differences between the original House bill and the measure as returned by the Senate. As to personnel, the House had voted for an Army of 340,000 enlisted men and 17,000 officers; the Senate provides for 280,000 men and 17,043 officers.

The Senate bill purports to make radical changes in the responsibilities and efficiency of the National Guard as a Federal force. It fails to provide for compulsory military training, but includes a plan for training men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who volunteer for it; provides for reconstituting of fighting units that earned fame in the war, establishes a single list from which to make Army promotions, and includes a revised and less rigorous code of military justice governing court-martial procedure.

Plan for Gradual Reduction Defeated.

The proposed plan to reduce the Regular Army by a fixed percentage annually for five successive years, which was one of the worst features of the Senate Army Reorganization bill, was voted down on April 18 at the suggestion of Senator Wadsworth, the vote being 35 to 12, with forty-nine Senators not voting. In introducing his amendment striking out this provision Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that "as the universal military training plan has been stricken from the bill as originally drawn, the committee believes that it would be unwise and unsafe to prescribe at this time that the Regular Army shall be reduced to such a low figure." Senator Frelinghuysen spoke in favor of the amendment, saying that he believed "we should have at the present time at least an Army of the size provided for in the bill; in fact, I believe we should have 500,000 men." He gave figures to show how comparatively few men we had in the Coast Artillery and on the Mexican border. He argued that we should have at least a division of troops around Washington, "and in addition we should have a full force of marines at Quantico." He added: "When we realize that in the Russian revolution Petrograd, a great city, and the government were taken by a mob scarcely exceeding 2,000 men, it seems highly necessary that, at least, this Capital should be protected by an amply sufficient number of troops when we know malignant forces are working against the Government."

The only Senators who spoke in opposition to the amendment were Messrs. Reed and Dial. The latter said: "Mr. President, I feel that the number of the Army proposed in the pending bill is entirely too large. One-half the size proposed is sufficient. I do not see any necessity for such a large Army at this time. We have in this country a great many soldiers and a great many ex-officers who are now out of the Service. An Army of the size proposed would entail an unnecessary expense upon the people of the United States. I am told that in Panama we now have so many soldiers that they are in the way of each other; and I imagine that is the condition in some other places. This proposed legislation will impose an unnecessary burden upon our citizens. I hope we shall take steps here to reduce the number of the Army."

New Form of Dual Oath.

Three amendments proposed by Senator Wadsworth were agreed to on April 17, two affecting the language of the dual-oath and the third concerning the retirement of those officers of the permanent personnel who have served as chief of a non-combatant service for four years. In presenting the three amendments Senator Wadsworth described them as being "corrective in their nature." He continued: "The first one has to do with that provision of the bill which prescribes the form of oath to be taken by men enlisting in the National Guard of the United States. It so happens that in putting the bill together and having it printed, an error was made in that we copied, as I recollect it, the form of oath prescribed in the National Defense act. That form of oath is not in conformance in one of its details with other sections of the bill which relate to the National Guard and which result in placing the National Guard upon a different status than that which it occupied under the National Defense act. So I offer an amendment to correct that and to make the form of oath conform with the purposes of the act."

The corrected form of oath for enlisted men reads:

I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this day of _____, 19____, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States for the period of three years under conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority, and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the rules and Articles of War. And I do solemnly swear to bear true faith and allegiance to the State of _____ and to obey the orders of the governor thereof subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The corrected form of oath for officers is found in this amended proviso which also includes the second amendment that was written in "to express more accurately the purpose of the section which provides that the troops of the National Guard of the United States shall be at the disposal of the governors of the several states."

Provided further, That all officers of the National Guard who have taken and subscribed to the oath prescribed for officers in the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, may be commissioned as reserve officers in the several grades now held by them with original date of rank and be recognized as officers of the National Guard of the United States. All officers of the Organized Militia, of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, and all persons hereafter to be commissioned as officers in the National Guard of the United States shall, upon being commissioned under the provisions of

this act, take and subscribe to the following oath: "I, _____, having been appointed a _____ in the National Guard of the United States, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ in the National Guard of the United States upon which I am about to enter. I do further solemnly swear to bear true faith and allegiance to the State of _____ and to obey the orders of the governor thereof, subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States, so help me God."

Page 34, line 8, after the word "troops," insert "under the direct orders of the governor of the State or Territory."

Retirement of Bureau Chiefs.

The third amendment concerned the retirement of those officers who shall have served four years as chief of a non-combatant service. Senator Wadsworth stated in reference to the amendment: "I will say in explanation of it that there is an existing provision of law enacted several years ago that officers who have served as chiefs of service in certain of the bureaus or departments which existed at the time of the passage of that act, upon being retired are to be retired at the rank which they held as chiefs of bureaus or service. This proviso which I now offer as an amendment to the pending bill brings that present practice up to date, and makes it conform with the provisions of the bill."

The amendment reads: Provided further, That any officer who shall have served four years as chief of a non-combatant service and who may subsequently be retired shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the grade held by him as such chief, unless already promoted to a higher grade.

Adjustment of Army Reorganization Bills.

Managers upon the part of the House in relation to the Army Reorganization bill were named by the Speaker on April 22 as follows: Chairman Kahn, Representative Anthony, who was chairman of the sub-committee on Army reorganization, Representatives McKensie, Dent and Fields. On April 20 the managers upon the part of the Senate were named as follows: Chairman Wadsworth, Senators Sutherland, New, Chamberlain and Thomas. Conferences on the Army Reorganizations bill were not expected before April 26. As to the adjustment of the Senate and House bills in conference it was stated by Army officers who had been consulted by both committees that the only sections over which there might be difficulty, and that not of a serious nature, were the sections relating to the National Guard and the voluntary training plan incorporated in the Senate bill. The action of the Senate in attaching to the bill the revision of the Articles of War, it was stated, would hardly be a basis of disagreement, since the House Committee on Military Affairs was understood to be agreeable to the adoption of the revision as according justice to officers and enlisted men in the military service.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House on April 16 passed the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 13587, with amounts based on an Army of the average strength of 175,000 enlisted men and about 16,000 officers for the year ending June 30, 1921. The provisions are as set forth in the committee report, noted on page 1001, our issue of April 17. A few amendments were made in Committee of the Whole House and before passage by the House the following amendment, offered by Mr. Field, of Kentucky, was agreed to:

Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be expended in payment of the salary of any officer of the Army of the United States who shall issue, or cause to be issued, any order, written or verbal, preventing social intercourse between officers and enlisted men of said Army while not on military duty, when such order was not authorized by law, or general Executive order: Provided further, That this limitation shall not apply to an officer who shall have acted in obedience to the mandates of his superior.

The bill as passed carries a total of over \$395,000,000. A proviso that would have permitted a per diem allowance greater than the usual four dollars in the case of War Department employees traveling outside the District of Columbia on business relating to sale of war supplies and adjustment of contracts, was stricken from the bill.

An appropriation not to exceed \$190,000 was added to the bill, for acquisition of the 640 acres of land and appurtenances at Selfridge Field, Mich.

Under the heading of "Transportation of the Army," a proviso is inserted:

Provided, That no money herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of any motor-propelled vehicles nor for the hire, operation, maintenance or repair of any motor-propelled vehicle which shall be employed wholly or in part for personal, social or similar use, or for any purpose except for military and official business.

A similar proviso is also attached to the Ordnance Service paragraph of the bill.

The paragraph bringing various quartermaster appropriations under one fund to be disbursed and accounted for as "General Appropriations Q.M. Corps," was stricken out on point of order.

For an addition to Leon Springs Military Reservation of land heretofore authorized and now in use as a target range at Camp Travis, Texas, \$38,880 is added to the bill.

Point of order was made and sustained against the paragraphs authorizing "advances to disbursing officers," and one directing the Secretary of War that he cause to be prepared within two years a revision and codification of the military laws.

Under the heading of "Purchase of Articles Manufactured at Government Arsenals," the second paragraph is amended to read:

That all orders or contracts for manufacture of material pertaining to approved projects heretofore or hereafter placed with Government-owned establishments shall be considered as obligations in the same manner as provided for similar orders placed with commercial manufacturers, and the appropriations shall remain available for the payment of the obligations so created as in the case of contracts or orders with commercial manufacturers.

A new paragraph added to the bill makes the following provision for transportation of wounded and otherwise disabled soldiers, sailors or marines when traveling on furlough:

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations and restrictions as they may provide, are hereby authorized to issue to all wounded and otherwise disabled soldiers, sailors or marines under treatment in any Army, Navy or other hospital, who are given furloughs at any time, a furlough certificate, which certificate shall be signed by the commanding officer at such hospital. This furlough certificate when presented by such furloughed soldier, sailor or marine to the agent of any railroad or steamship company over whose lines said soldier, sailor or marine may travel to and from his

home during the furlough period, shall entitle said soldier, sailor or marine to purchase a ticket from the point of departure to point of destination and return at the rate of one cent per mile, and on presentation of such certificate on which such ticket has been issued the railroad or steamship company issuing such ticket shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States the difference between the amount paid for such ticket at the rate of one cent per mile and the regular scheduled rate for such ticket. (Appropriates \$250,000.)

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Pensions for War Veterans.

The Committee on Pensions of the Senate on April 15 reported favorably, without amendment, with recommendation that it pass, H.R. 2, which passed the House on March 1. The measure provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection and the China Relief Expedition, and who have been honorably discharged and who may or may hereafter suffer from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon due proof of the fact, be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the U.S., and be entitled to receive a pension of not exceeding \$30 and not less than \$12 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support. It is provided that any such person who has reached the age of sixty-two years shall be placed on the pension roll and receive \$12 per month; if sixty-eight years \$18, if seventy-two \$24, if seventy-five \$30 per month. No person is to receive more than one pension for the same period. Rank in the Service shall not count. In reporting the bill the committee said that the bill follows largely the Act of June 27, 1890, which was the first legislation enacted by Congress for the relief of Civil War soldiers suffering from disabilities not contracted in the military service. The provisions of that act are virtually unchanged except as to the rates of pension allowed. A memorandum from the Bureau of Pensions giving an estimate of the probable cost of the legislation accompanies the report. As compared with the Act of June 27, 1890, the cost per pensioner would be about double, or during the first three years as follows: First year, \$2,232,030; second year, \$12,527,163; third year, \$15,591,031.

Death from Wounds or Disease.

Senator Calder, of New York, on April 21 submitted a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill providing that immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease, not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Navy or Regular Marine Corps, the Paymaster General of the Navy shall pay to the widow, child, or children, or other dependent relative an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, etc. It was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4211, Mr. Poindexter.—That any officer who has served in the military forces of the United States during the war with Germany and who does not belong to the Regular Army and who incurred disabilities while in the Service during the said war shall be entitled to the same compensation as like officers of the Regular Army receive on being retired for an equal disability. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

H.J. Res. 337, Mr. Sherwood.—To include the names of Southern military leaders in the inscriptions on the Amphitheater at Arlington.

H.J. Res. 338, Mr. Upshaw.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to lend tents to cities during the summer months of 1920 to relieve the housing situation.

H.R. 13645, Mr. Langley.—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies for discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, Army and Navy nurses (male and female).

H.R. 13647, Mr. Taggart.—Granting leave of absence to veterans of any war of the United States to attend State or national conventions of associations or organizations of such veterans. Such leave shall be without loss of time or pay and in addition to any leave to which such officer or employee may be entitled or privileged to receive by existing law. Such leave shall be for such time as may reasonably be required, in the opinion of the head of the department or office granting the leave, for the officer or employee to travel to and from the convention and to attend the sessions thereof.

H.R. 13648, Mr. Hicks.—To create a Bureau of Aeronautics and a Naval Air Corps in the Department of the Navy. Similar to H.R. 13556, on page 1015, Aug. 17.

VETERANS ELIGIBLE FOR POSTMASTERS.

Under an executive order issued in Washington, D.C., on April 21, the Postmaster General is authorized to submit to the President for nomination to first, second and third class postmasterships "the names of either the highest eligible or the veterans obtaining the highest eligible rating, as the best interests of the service may require," says an Associated Press dispatch. It is not necessary that the veteran shall have obtained the leading place among those available for the vacancy, the order adds.

BONUS FOR NEW YORK EX-SERVICE MEN.

The State Legislature of New York on April 15 decided to submit the question of giving a bonus to soldiers of the state who served during the World War to the people. The question will be submitted in the form of a referendum this fall. A committee, comprising Assemblymen Louis A. Cuvillier, K. Ransom, H. Gillette and Theodore Roosevelt and Senator P. A. Swift, was named to investigate the matter and determine the amount of bonds to be issued to provide the bonus should the people adopt the referendum.

BONUS FOR NEW JERSEY EX-SERVICE MEN.

The New Jersey Legislature on April 12 passed the bill allowing all men of New Jersey who served in the World War a bonus of \$10 a month for each month of service, the maximum being fixed at \$100. To provide for this expenditure a bond issue of \$12,000,000 was voted, the subject to be submitted to the people for action at the November election.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Harrison J. Price, Inf., U.S.A., who was promoted from lieutenant colonel to date from April 10, 1920, is a veteran of the Spanish, Philippine and World Wars, and has a most efficient record of service. During the World War, he served on the battle front in France, first in command of the 350th Infantry, 175th Brigade, 88th Division, under Major Gen. William Weigel, and later as brigadier general he was in command of the 154th Infantry Brigade, of the 77th Division, under Major Gen. Robert Alexander. This division was a part of the 8th Army Corps in command of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen. Colonel Price was among the officers recently demoted from temporary brigadier general to colonel. He was born in West Virginia April 3, 1868, and entered the Army from civil life Oct. 7, 1891, as a second lieutenant, 24th Infantry. He served with that command in the Cuban campaign in 1898, and in November of the latter year he was transferred to the 2d Infantry, and was in Philippine campaigns from 1900 to 1903. He was assigned to the 23d Infantry in August, 1913, and became major, 5th Infantry, in February, 1914. Colonel Price was transferred to the 23d Infantry in May, 1914, and to the 13th Infantry July 1, 1915. He was serving as a major in the Philippines in the 27th Infantry, in 1917, when he was ordered to the United States to prepare for foreign service incident to the war with Germany. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in May, 1917, was appointed a colonel in the National Army Aug. 5, 1917, and was appointed a temporary brigadier general, Oct. 1, 1918. Colonel Price was educated at the Ohio Northern University, and was awarded the degree of A.B. by that institution. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and his last post of duty was at Fort Leavenworth. After being assigned to duty with the 77th Division, Oct. 16, 1918, he remained on duty with it until it was finally mustered out of the Army at Camp Upton, N.Y.

Col. Edward A. Millar, Field Art., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Camp Funston, Kas., was retired from active service April 17, 1920, on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Kentucky June 25, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was assigned to the 3d Artillery. During the World War Colonel Millar served as a temporary brigadier general. He is a graduate of the Artillery School and of the Army War College, and has served in artillery posts in many sections of the United States, and among many other duties he has also served as an instructor in engineering and artillery at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and has been on duty in Cuba and the Philippines. The last volume of Cullum's Register gives no information relative to his service since 1910, as none was received.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence S. Miller, Coast Art., U.S.A., who during the World War served with the A.E.F. in France as a temporary colonel, was placed on the retired list April 19, 1920, on account of disability incident to the service. Colonel Miller is a distinguished graduate of the Coast Artillery School and was born in Maryland, March 5, 1872, the son of the late Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897, when he was assigned to the 4th Artillery. Colonel Miller served in Philippine campaigns and at various posts in the United States, and his last station was at Fort Dade, Fla.

Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Lyon, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 19, 1920, upon his own application, after more than thirty years' service. Colonel Lyon was born in New Jersey June 6, 1869, and entered the Regular Army as a private in Troop A, 1st Cavalry, Jan. 30, 1890, rising to the rank of sergeant. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant of Infantry, in November, 1894. He served with the A.E.F. during the World War and held the temporary rank of colonel. He is a graduate of the Army School of the Line and was last on duty at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lieut. Col. George B. Pritchard, Jr., Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 20, 1920, on account of disability incident thereto. He held the temporary rank of colonel during the World War, and has been under treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital at Takoma Park, D.C. Colonel Pritchard was born in Georgia Nov. 14, 1873, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1895, when he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry. Among other duties he was at Tampa, Fla., with his troop from May to August, 1898, and was at Camp Grant, Ariz., in command of Indian Scouts, was A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. W. W. Gordon, U.S.V., and was also A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee, U.S.V., at Macon, Ga. He served several tours of duty in the Philippines, and took part in campaigns there with his regiment, the 9th Cavalry. He became captain, 5th Cavalry, in 1901, and was on duty with this organization in the Philippines and in the United States. He was transferred to the 10th Cavalry in November, 1913, and became major, 3d Cavalry, in July, 1916. He served on the Mexican border, and was made temporary colonel of Infantry Nov. 5, 1917.

Major Carroll F. Armistead, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 15, 1920, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, having been found physically disqualified for active service and promotion, on account of disability incident to the service. He was born in Arkansas April 18, 1872, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps July 9, 1898, having previously served as a captain in the 1st Arkansas Infantry. He was transferred to the Infantry in December, 1904, and reached the grade of major in July, 1910. During the World War, he served as temporary lieutenant colonel, and colonel. Colonel Armistead holds the degree of A.B., University of Arkansas, 1893, and was last on duty at Camp Pike, Ark.

Major Edward A. Roche, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 17, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. He was born in Rhode Island May 10, 1873, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897, when he was assigned to the Infantry. During the World War he served as temporary lieutenant colonel and colonel. Major Roche during his early service was at Fort Grant, Ariz., in 1897, and part of 1898, and then went to Cuba in 1899. He later, among other services, was on duty in the Philippines and at posts in Texas and elsewhere. He was last on duty at Marfa, Texas.

Capt. Halvor G. Coulter, Coast Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 20, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. During the World War he served in France with the A.E.F., holding the rank of a temporary major. Captain Coulter was born in the West Indies April 17, 1887, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1908, when he was assigned to the

Coast Artillery. His last post of duty was at Fort Stevens, Ore.

Capt. Chester A. Shephard, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., was retired from active service April 19, 1920, on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Minnesota, Jan. 23, 1887, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1908, when he was assigned to the 28th Infantry. Captain Shephard was retired for disability incident to the service Sept. 18, 1914, with the rank of first lieutenant while serving with the 13th Infantry. He was restored to the active list by special act of Congress of March 4, 1915, and became a captain of Infantry in May, 1917, and a temporary major in January, 1918.

Capt. George C. Rockwell, Inf., U.S.A., who served during the World War with the A.E.F. in France, was retired from active service April 19, 1920, on account of physical disability incident thereto. Captain Rockwell during the World War held the rank of temporary major and lieutenant colonel. He was born in Kansas, May 12, 1879, and first joined the Regular Army as a private in the 3d Cavalry July 30, 1900. He was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry Feb. 2, 1901, was promoted first lieutenant in 1907, and captain in 1916. His last post of duty was at Douglas, Ariz.

Prov. Capt. Arthur J. O'Keefe, Inf., U.S.A., was on April 16, 1920, retired from active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, caused by a gunshot wound received in action. Captain O'Keefe served during the World War with the A.E.F. He was born in Kansas Feb. 27, 1894, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 3d Infantry Feb. 9, 1915. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant of Infantry, Nov. 26, 1916, and reached the grade of captain June 4, 1917. He has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital at Takoma Park, D.C.

Prov. 1st Lieut. James R. Lowry, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 17, 1920, for physical disability caused by a gunshot wound received in action. He was born in Arizona June 9, 1892, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant of Cavalry Oct. 26, 1917, and was transferred to the Infantry in February, 1918. Previous to entering the Army he was a second lieutenant in the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps. He served with the A.E.F., in France, and has been undergoing treatment in the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Prov. 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Clark, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service April 20, 1920, on account of disability incident to the service. He was born in Indiana Sept. 8, 1895, and entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant May 1, 1918. He had previously been appointed a second lieutenant in the Infantry O.R.C. Lieutenant Clark has been under treatment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

RECENT DEATHS.

First Lieut. Herbert W. Yeamans, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, who died at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., Jan. 29, 1920, of bronchial pneumonia, aged sixty-two years, as we previously briefly noted, was buried in the post cemetery on Feb. 4 with full military honors. He was a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, served as an officer of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service from 1882 to 1887, and from 1892 to 1894. He was a contract surgeon, U.S. Army, since 1903, and was formerly a member of the council of the Manila Medical Society and Philippine Islands Medical Association. Dr. Yeamans was an expert on Esperanto, and was retired from the Army several months ago on account of physical disability incident to the service.

Lieut. D. M. Hansell, U.S.A. (emergency), and Sergt. W. T. Maxwell, attached to the 90th Aero Squadron, were instantly killed near Sanderson, Texas, on April 16, when their airplane crashed. They were on border patrol duty at the time.

Mrs. Isabella McCormick Bell, widow of Major Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1920.

Mrs. William S. Campbell died at Washington, April 18, 1920, as the result of a fall on April 11. She was ninety-five years old. Mrs. Campbell was the widow of William S. Campbell, U.S. Consul in three European countries for thirty-three years under eleven presidents. She was the mother of Mrs. J. C. Kelton, grandmother of Major R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A. She is survived by three widowed daughters, twelve granddaughters, two grandsons, five great-granddaughters, ten great-grandsons. Eleven of these great-grandchildren are citizens of Great Britain and four are Americans. Horace and Clarence Day are in the British army and navy and served throughout the war, two English granddaughters are married to officers in the British army, one American granddaughter is the wife of Col. T. L. Ames, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., recently made commanding officer of the Springfield Arsenal, Mass. William S. Kelton, a building contractor, served a year in the Engineers as a lieutenant. Mrs. J. C. Kelton is a charter member of the Woman's Army and Navy League, of which she was president ten years. Mrs. Campbell was a native of New York city, married in 1843, and went by sailing vessel to her husband's post in Rotterdam, Holland, where her four daughters were born. After twenty years in Rotterdam, Mr. Campbell was made consul general in Dresden, where he remained ten years, and later was consul in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for three years. She was until the last few years an ardent member of St. Thomas Church and during the World War performed Red Cross work and was of a loving, generous nature with hosts of friends.

Mrs. Anne E. Kitts, who died at Maywood, N.J., April 19, 1920, aged sixty-six years, was the wife of Mr. William A. Kitts, business manager of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and mother of Major William P. Kitts, U.S.A., retired; of Mrs. J. J. H. Gregory, Mr. T. J. Kitts and Mrs. W. Crear.

Mrs. M. Virginia Lauber, widow of the late Philip J. Lauber, of Philadelphia, and mother of Mr. Carl F. Lauber, of Philadelphia, Miss Ida M. Lauber, of Washington, and Major Philip J. Lauber, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., April 18, 1920. Interment was at Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Martha W. Moore, widow of Brig. Gen. T. C. Moore and mother of Nora M. Turner, wife of Sergt. Major (sr. grade) Edward Stanley Turner, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Camp Eustis, Va., April 4, 1920.

Word has been received at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the death of Mrs. George L. Nye, which occurred April 16, 1920, at her home at Shakopee, Minn. Mrs. Nye is the mother of Mrs. Ivens Jones, wife of Major Ivens

Jones, Field Art., U.S.A., now stationed at Berne, Switzerland, formerly stationed at Fort Snelling.

Mr. Daniel Evans, father of Col. F. D. Evans, U.S.A., died at Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1920, in the ninety-second year of his age.

Carl F. Bryant, Jr., son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Bryant, U.S.N., who was born at Bethlehem, Pa., April 17, 1920, died on April 19.

Baron Kenkwan Takagi, of the Japanese navy, former inspector general, died at Tokio, April 18, 1920.

Lieutenant General von Saubersweig, of the German army, former Q.M. general and German military governor of Brussels in 1915, at the time Edith Cavell, the English nurse, was executed, died at Berlin April 18, 1920.

Lieut. R. W. Thompson Killed in Flight.

Lieut. (T) Richard W. Thompson, U.S.N., who was on duty at the naval air station, Rockaway Beach, N.Y., was killed on April 19, 1920, in Jamaica Bay, N.Y., near Rockaway, when a Curtiss HS-2-I, a single seater, he was flying on his first solo flight, fell when the machine was at a height of about 300 feet. It hit the water at a spot where the depth was only ten feet. Its nose was buried in the mud and the wings collapsed. Boats pulled out from the beach and an effort was made to locate the young officer's body, but without success, for the time being. Attempts to find it were continued. It is believed to have been buried in the mud. The wrecked machine was towed ashore to be inspected with a view to ascertaining what caused it to collapse. The accident was witnessed by Comdr. A. H. Douglas, Lieut. Myron F. Eddy and Ensign H. M. Page, U.S.N. Lieutenant Thompson's home was in Raleigh, N.C.

Deaths of officers in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports as announced by the War Department for the week ending April 19, 1920:

Capt. Samuel Katzman, Air Ser. (emergency), at Washington, D.C., April 9, 1920.

Capt. George C. Collier, Inf. (emergency); undergoing physical reconstruction, at Aurora, Colo., April 13, 1920.

Capt. John M. Walton, retired, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1920.

Capt. James E. Cox, Dental Surgeon (emergency), at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 11, 1920.

Second Lieut. Don M. Hansell, Air Ser. (emergency), at Sanderson, Texas, April 16, 1920.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths were reported by the U.S. Navy Department for the week ending April 19, 1920:

April 13—George H. Amidon, boatswain's mate, second class, U.S.N.; drowning.

April 15—Earl E. Bixby, seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; drowning.

April 16—Lieut. McClure Scott, Med. Corps, U.S.N., at Quantico, Va.; diphtheria.

April 19—Lieut. (j.g.) Richard W. Thompson, U.S.N., at Rockaway, N.Y.; seaplane accident.

Orville W. Humphrey, apprentice seaman, U.S.N.; asphyxiation.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Harold Russell Tyler, of Waterville, N.Y. Mr. Tyler for the past two and a half years has been an officer in the National Army and on discharge returned to his home near Utica, N.Y., to re-enter business there. Gen. and Mrs. Glenn are temporarily at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Edith Benham, only daughter of the late Rear Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., April 20, 1920, to Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N. The Rev. William De Vries officiated, and the marriage took place in the apartment of the bride's mother in 19th street, in the presence of a small company, which included Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, for whom Miss Benham acted as private secretary for several years. Miss Benham accompanied the Presidential party to Europe and was included in many of the hospitalities offered to the President and Mrs. Wilson by foreign royalties. She was sponsor for the destroyer Benham, named for her father.

Col. John E. Baxter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baxter have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Robinson, to Mr. Charles McDonald Brown, son of former Governor and Mrs. J. M. Brown, of Georgia. The wedding will take place in Washington on April 23.

Col. Wirt Robinson, U.S.A., on duty as a professor in the department of chemistry and geology at the U.S. Military Academy, and Mrs. T. P. Henderson were married at Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1920.

A very pretty home wedding at the residence of Mrs. Josephine H. Ettinger, 3129 Lewiston avenue, Berkeley, Calif., on April 12, 1920, was that of her niece, Mrs. Adeline Lewis Neff, who was given in marriage by Mrs. Ettinger, to Lieut. Col. William Henry Pritchett, U.S.M.C. Only a small party of intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed by Dr. F. W. Russell, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Berkeley. The bride wore a beautiful gown of bisque georgette crepe figured with pastel shades of blue and pink, with rose colored girdle and bows of black velvet ribbon. Her picturesque hat was of rose georgette with roses of pastel shades to match her gown and with bows of black velvet ribbon. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Lewis, of Fall River, Mass. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, where she specialized in foreign languages. After graduation she continued her studies in Europe, where she also traveled extensively. During the war she held a responsible position in the office of the chief cable censor in New York city, in which position her duty was that of censor of French and Spanish communications. She is a member of the Boston College Club. The groom entered the United States Marine Corps as a second lieutenant on March 3, 1900. After a honeymoon in Southern California, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pritchett will make their home at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where the Colonel is at present assigned to duty.

Mrs. George Butler Magown announces the marriage of her daughter, Georgie, to Lieut. Col. Fred C. Wallace, Field Art., U.S.A., at Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 14, 1920.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorsey McKim, of Kansas City, Mo., was the scene of a beautiful wedding ceremony, on April 7, 1920, when their eldest daughter,

Miss Margaret Catherine McKim, was married to Capt. Duncan McGregor, 5th Cav., U.S.A. The guests, composed of relatives and intimate friends, only, were entertained by two sweet love songs. Then to the clear notes of "Officers' Call" Captain McGregor and his friend, Capt. John Allen Stewart, U.S.M.A., 1917, from Fort Leavenworth, entered and took their places before the Rev. Father McCaffery, in an alcove of palms and southern amilax. The bridal chorus from Lohengrin ushered in two dainty ribbon bearers, the Misses Mary Margaret and Catherine Sweeney, in flesh, net, with fillets of flowers, like attendants of the Fairy Queen. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Dorsey Louise McKim, only sister of the bride, in pale blue tulle with an arm bouquet of Ophelia roses. Mrs. R. O'Bryan, the matron of honor, followed, in orchid lace veil with corsage bouquet of sweetheart-roses. The bride was lovely in cream chiffon and point Milan lace with bouquet of bride's roses and a shower of lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil arranged in cap effect was caught at either side of her head with cluster of vale lilies. She was accompanied by her father, who gave her in marriage. The bride's mother was gowned in black satin with corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. The service was followed by a reception and dainty refreshments. The bride cut her cake with her husband's saber. Capt. and Mrs. McGregor left for a short wedding journey and will be at home after May 13 at Marfa, Texas. Captain McGregor is the son of Mrs. McGregor, of Denver, Colo., and the late Robert McGregor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. He was graduated with the class of 1918, U.S.M.A., on Aug. 30, 1917. He served in France one year.

Comdr. R. R. Mann, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mann have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Martha Daingerfield Spalding, of Washington, D.C., to Mr. Duncan L. Smith, of Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. Bernard A. Morrow, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New Mexico, and Miss Viola Foley, daughter of W. I. Foley, of Los Angeles, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's father, April 12, 1920. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Hopkins, of the New Mexico. Miss Elsa Foley was maid of honor and Lieutenant Halpine was best man.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Major Ralph E. Wallace, U.S.A., attached to the staff of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Kearny, and Miss Hortense Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Fleming, of San Diego, Calif. Major Wallace returned last November from Siberia, where he had been for fourteen months with the 27th Infantry. He has also served in China and the Philippines.

Lieut. Proctor M. Thornton, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fleming, of San Diego, Calif., were married at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city on April 15, 1920. The bridesmaids were Misses Margaret Kew and Katherine Little, and the best man was Lieut. W. F. Calahan. The ushers were Allen Fleming and Lieuts. O. C. Miller and R. F. Henkle. A wedding supper followed. Lieut. and Mrs. Thornton will reside for the present at Bremerton, Wash.

Mrs. May Kline Schaer, of Little Rock, Ark., and Capt. H. D. Ayres, 7th U.S. Inf., were married on April 10, 1920, in the bride's home on Center street. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Tobin and Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, with his aid, Captain Willard, and almost all the officers and ladies of the 7th Infantry, were present. The bride cut the cake with a German saber captured by Captain Ayres in the World War. Capt. and Mrs. Ayres left for New Orleans shortly after the ceremony.

Mrs. Franc Lecocq announces the marriage of her daughter, Cornelia Montgomery Curtis, to Capt. Randolph Tucker Pendleton, Coast Art., U.S.A., on April 17, 1920, at Norfolk, Va. Miss Curtis is the daughter of the late Capt. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton will be at home in Boston, where Captain Pendleton is on duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Robert Kirk Gilbert, of Atlanta, Ga., announces the marriage of her daughter, Emma Jane, to Capt. Paul Joseph Matte, 3d Cav., U.S.A., Fort Myer, Va. The ceremony was performed April 5, in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D.C. After the wedding, Capt. and Mrs. Matte left on their honeymoon to the Berkshires and later were guests of Captain Matte's mother, Mrs. Alice Matte, Worcester, Mass. Captain Matte is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, class of 1917, and served overseas one year. On their return to Fort Myer, Captain Matte will leave for Fort Clark, Texas, where he has been assigned for duty and will be joined there later by Mrs. Matte.

The marriage of Miss Janet Guthrie Crose to Lieut. Henry Turner Stanley, U.S.N.R.F., took place on April 14, 1920, at the quarters of the bride's father, Capt. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., naval training station, naval operating base, Norfolk, Va. The house, formerly the Missouri State Building of the Jamestown Exposition, with its spacious rooms, large central hall, and the circular gallery on the second floor above the hall, was well adapted to the setting of a wedding. All the decorations were carried out in white and green. The altar with the cross and candelabra of brass and a background of green was placed in the front entrance hall. Large tents had been placed on the lawn for dressing rooms. Promptly at half after eight, as a concealed orchestra played the wedding march from Lohengrin, the bridal party came down the stairs, Lieut. W. R. Fellers and Lieut. D. L. Thomas, the bride's young sister, Catherine, in white organdie and lace carrying a basket of daisies, Miss Anne Foster, maid of honor, in white georgette with an armful of pink sweet peas, then the bride and her father. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Philip M. Breed, of Lynn, Mass. As Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce read the impressive Episcopal marriage service the orchestra played very softly Saint Saens "Mon coeur, S'oeuvre a ta voix," followed by Barnaby's marriage hymn "O Perfect Love." The bride's gown was of white satin embroidered in pearls, a court train, tulle veil with a coronet of duchesse lace at the back held in place by live orange blossoms. The bouquet was of lilies, lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. After the reception a supper was served, and when later in the evening, after dancing, Lieutenant Stanley and his bride left, they were showered with pink and white rose-petals. After a honeymoon at Asheville they will return to the operating base, where Lieutenant Stanley is on duty at the air station. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stanley and Miss Marion Stanley, of Lynn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Dunham, of Boston; Mrs. T. J. Senn, of Washington; Mrs. F. W. Wilson and Mr. F. G. Wilson, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Crose's mother and brother.

Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, formerly of the old New Jersey National Guard, and ex-Secretary of State of

New Jersey, who is seventy years old, and Mrs. Sarah Cory, sixty-three years old, who has been his housekeeper ever since the death of her husband seven years ago, were married at Spring Lake, N.J., April 11, 1920.

Mr. Willis A. Andruss and Miss Elizabeth Anna Spillink were married at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 3, 1920.

Mrs. D. Arthur Hutchins had a card party at her home, Hampton place, April 17, at which the engagement of her daughter, Daisy Lee, to Lieut. Frederick Bradstreet, Dodge, jr., U.S.A., of Birmingham, Ala., was announced. The guests were Mesdames Spong, Allen, Weakley, Cobb, of Franklin, Va.; Misses Sturgan, White, Bain, Walker, Bold, Kauffman, Barksdale, Madeline Schmidt, Stroud, Powers, Hall, Hoagland, Nottingham, Brooks, Wonycutt and Roberts.

The engagement has been announced by Mrs. I. C. Jordan, of Middletown, N.Y., of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Jordan, to Lieut. Comdr. E. A. McIntyre, U.S.N., who is on duty at the Naval Academy as a member of the faculty.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.M.C., has rented the cottage of Mrs. Theodore F. Kane in Bellevue avenue, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. George S. Patton, wife of Colonel Patton, U.S.A., entertained at a hunt breakfast at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, on April 10.

A son, Russell Sydney Crenshaw, jr., was born to Comdr. R. S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crenshaw at Richmond, Va., on April 5, 1920.

The birth of a son, Swift McKinney, to Major Carl F. McKinney, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. McKinney, April 6, 1920, at Jersey City, N.J., is announced.

Mr. Lewis Landes, who was recently discharged from the U.S. Army as lieutenant colonel, has resumed the practice of law at 165 Broadway, New York city.

Capt. Ursula M. Diller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Diller have left the Brighton and moved into their apartment at Willard Courts, 1916 17th street, N.W., Washington.

Brig. Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harbach, who with Mrs. Elmer S. Otis have been in New York city all winter, are returning to Rochester, N.Y., the present week.

Col. George C. Landers, Coast Art., U.S.A., and wife, who have been visiting in Colorado, have returned to Fort Adams, R.I. Mrs. Landers has resumed her Fridays at home.

Mrs. Kossuth Niles, widow of Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., will return to Afterglow, her country home in Connecticut, on May 1. Mrs. Niles and her sister, Miss Challenor, have been spending the winter in San Antonio, Texas, at the home of Col. Lotus Niles, U.S.A., retired.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a reception given by the Congressional Club at Washington, D.C., when the members and their wives were invited to meet him. The General received with Mrs. Charles B. Ward, of New York, the president of the club, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and other ladies.

Capt. William L. Davidson, D.C., 14th Inf., A.E.F., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, by direction of the President, for extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun on Oct. 12, 1918. While attending wounded under fire he was himself wounded by several pieces of shell fragments. Regardless of his own wounds he continued in his care of the wounded, refusing to be treated until his regiment was relieved from the line, when several pieces of shell were removed from his head and shoulders. Captain Williamson's home is in Chester, S.C.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British Ambassador to the United States, arrived at New York city from England April 19, en route to his post at Washington. He was accompanied by Lady Geddes, who was Miss Isabella G. Rose, daughter of the late W. A. Rose, of Livingston, Staten Island, N.Y. Sir Auckland was met at Quarantine by Capt. Gloster Armstrong, the British Consul General at New York; Ronald Lindsay, chargé d'affaires, and other officials from the embassy and the consulate. The Coast Guard cutter Calumet carried the party to the Battery, where automobiles were waiting to take them to the Pennsylvania station.

Mesdames John E. Hewitt, James T. Duke and Henry Abbey, jr., gave a tea-dance at the officers' club at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., April 10. The rooms were tastefully decorated with apple blossoms and greens, and Mrs. Richmond and Mrs. Bauskett poured tea. Other social activities include a dinner, April 12, by Major and Mrs. Richmond, and a bridge-tee by Mrs. Hewitt. Capt. and Mrs. Bauskett entertained at supper for twelve. Capt. and Mrs. James T. Duke had as week-end guests, Mr. Ralph O'Neill and Mr. McIntyre. Mr. O'Neill, who is Mrs. Duke's brother, returned recently from France, where he took part in the World War as an aviator.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered to the children and some adults of Fort Winfield Scott and the Presidio of San Francisco on March 27, by His Grace Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, D.D., of San Francisco. "The chapel," writes a correspondent, "was filled to its capacity by the parents and the friends of the little ones. Not since Archbishop Montgomery's time had there been a Confirmation class on the post. It was a very inspiring and impressive ceremony. The Archbishop delivered a beautiful instruction to the little ones, who listened most attentively. The sermon also made a vivid impression on the audience. Lieut. Col. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., acted as sponsor for the boys and the men, and Mesdames D. McKell and P. H. McAndrew for the girls and the ladies. The following were confirmed: Thomas Anthony Cameron, John Joseph Carter, Harold George Gerber, Harry Ignatius Haverside, Thomas Richard McAndrew, David Francis McKell, William Edward Murphy, Roy George Reynolds, Lois Catherine Best, Marjory Rita Cantion, Helen Angela de Merici Gunn, Marie Képlinger, Catherine Mary Lawson, Mary Cecilia McAndrew, Catherine Ann McAndrew, Anne Frances McKell, Marietta Agnes Morrison, Jane Agnes Murphy, Madeline Catherine Pryor, Bettina Dorothy Wilbur and Mabelle Helen Wilbur. The success of the ceremony was due in large measure to the untiring zeal of the Misses Anita Ellacott and Martha Doherty, who, under the direction of the chaplain, instructed and trained the children. Occasions like these are bound to have a salutary effect on the morale of the men; a thing which is of the greatest importance during this period of reconstruction, when the Army is bent so energetically on raising the standard of the military service.

Capt. R. T. Phinney, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Phinney have taken the house at 1827 Phelps place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A son, John Campbell Gray, jr., was born to Capt. John C. Gray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gray at Gettysburg, Pa., on March 20, 1920.

A daughter, Caroline Brownson Hart, was born to Capt. T. C. Hart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hart at Washington, D.C., on March 26, 1920.

Mrs. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., has resumed her Wednesdays at home at the naval station, Newport, R.I.

A son, George Edward Challenger, was born to Lieut. (j.g.) Harold L. Challenger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Challenger at Pasadena, Calif., on March 31, 1920.

Mrs. Vern S. Purnell plans to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Clark, and Capt. T. A. Clark, at their home, 3208 Euclid Heights boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., will be held at the Union League, Philadelphia, May 5, when the annual election of officers will take place.

Major and Mrs. Richard C. Stickney, 34th U.S. Inf., of Camp Funston, Kas., announce the birth of a son, Richard Carlton Stickney, jr., at Manhattan, Kas., on April 11, 1920.

A son, Jermain Savage Irish, was born to Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Irish, U.S.N., and Mrs. Irish at Washington, D.C., April 5, 1920.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, of Scapa, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand, according to a message of the Associated Press from London.

Major J. M. Coward, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Mrs. Coward are at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City, for a month. Major Coward, who has been ill for over six months, is at Atlantic City in the hope of hastening his recovery.

A daughter, Mary Douglas Howard, was born to Capt. Arch F. Howard, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Howard at Houston, Texas, April 8, 1920. The baby is a granddaughter of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bennett.

Mrs. W. C. Koenig and Mrs. J. Waddell have returned to their home in Antwerp, Belgium, after a visit to Paris and a trip over the battlefields. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Koenig gave a dance and supper at their home recently.

Capt. John Gordon Macomb, 42d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Macomb entertained at dinner at the officers' house, Camp Upton, N.Y., on April 7. Covers were laid for fourteen. It was the eighth anniversary of the marriage of Capt. and Mrs. Macomb, which took place in Monterey, Calif.

Mrs. Finlay France, wife of Lieutenant France, U.S.N., of the New Mexico, with her little son, and Miss Margaret Claude were the house guests for a week of their uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U.S.N., and Mrs. Worthington, at their residence on the Mission Ridge, Santa Barbara, Calif. They have now left for Annapolis.

Miss Pauline B. Bradford, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Roller Richardson, wife of Commander Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.N., at the naval air station, San Diego, Calif., is now visiting her sister, Mrs. T. C. Treadwell, wife of Colonel Treadwell, U.S.M.C., at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. She expects to return to her home in Portsmouth, N.H., about the middle of May.

Mrs. Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, wife of Rear Admiral Worthington, U.S.N., retired, gave a luncheon on April 8 at El Mirasol, Santa Barbara, Calif., in honor of Mrs. Bacon, wife of Rear Admiral Bacon, U.S.N. Covers were laid for eight guests including Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. McCalla, Miss McGowan, Mrs. Ogilvy, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Cutter and Mrs. Dreyfus. The table was beautifully decorated with spring flowers.

Major Gen. Sir Charles V. F. Townshend, of the British army, generally known as the hero of Kut-el-Amara, where he was besieged with his army from December, 1915, to April, 1916, and finally had to surrender to the Turks, arrived at New York city from England April 16 to spend a five months leave in the United States. He intends to visit the battlefields of the Civil War, West Point and other prominent Army institutions.

Mrs. Adna G. Clark, wife of Colonel Clark, U.S.A., who is stationed at Honolulu, has written a book of verse, "Khaki Rimes," concerning the American soldier, which is about to be published in the Hawaiian city, and which her friends are looking forward to with interest. The volume will contain about seventy poems. A number of these have been read by the author for the entertainment of soldiers at "Y" huts and elsewhere at various times.

Mrs. George D. Holland and Mrs. L. Ingels gave a charming bridge-tee in their attractive quarters at Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, recently. The spacious rooms were fragrant with many lovely blooms, refreshments were served and several interesting rubbers were played. Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Ingels's guests were Mrs. Bert W. Atkinson, for whom the party was given; Mrs. Robert Hind, Mrs. Jack London, Mrs. B. Wilcox, Mrs. L. Tenney Peck, Mrs. Augustus E. Murphy, Mrs. Willoughby Walke, Mrs. Harry F. Wichman, Mrs. Gustave Schaefer, Mrs. Eugene G. Northington, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Mrs. O. A. Dickinson, Mrs. Joseph F. Janda, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Mrs. W. Q. Jeffords, Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mrs. Z. Drollinger, Mrs. Engels, Mrs. J. P. Kohn, Mrs. R. Hayward, Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. Archibald A. Young, Mrs. Samuel Wheeler, Mrs. White, Miss Margaret Schofield and Mrs. B. T. Kirkpatrick. The prize-winners were Mrs. W. B. Lymer and Mrs. Newton Locke.

A large dance in honor of Col. Archie Miller, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller, who recently arrived at that station, was given at 1st Wing headquarters, Kelly Field, Texas, on April 16 by the officers of the 1st Wing headquarters, 1st Air Park Group and the Medical Corps, says the Kelly Field News Letter. Both ballrooms of the officers' club and the wooden tennis court, outside the club, were used for dancing, but even this floor space was not too large to accommodate the guests, who numbered nearly 500. Before the large dance a dinner-dance was given by Col. and Mrs. Miller and the officers' baseball teams to the officers and ladies of Brooks Field. Fifty-four persons sat down to dinner at three tables placed in the form of a hollow square. The post orchestra played for dancing, later being relieved by two orchestras from San Antonio. Just before the fourth dance "assembly" was blown and Chaplain E. E. Swanson, on behalf of the various groups giving the dance, presented Mrs. Miller with a huge bouquet. Later in the evening Lieut. E. P. Byrne, of Brooks Field, entertained the guests for half an hour with an exhibition of slight of hand. Refreshments were served at midnight, but dancing continued until two o'clock.

A son, James Frederic Crosson, was born to Capt. J. F. Crosson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crosson at Hoboken, N.J., on April 19, 1920.

A son, Samuel A. Gibson, Jr., was born to Capt. S. A. Gibson, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gibson at Washington, D.C., on April 19, 1920.

Lieut. Joseph A. Rasmussen, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Princeton, attached to the 3d Naval District of New York.

Capt. R. A. Osmun, U.S.A., and Mrs. Osmun at Washington, D.C., announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Edith Osmun, on April 12, 1920.

Mrs. Charles B. McVay, wife of Captain McVay, U.S.N., has been called to Pittsburgh, Pa., by death of her sister, Mrs. Marshall Christy.

A son, Eugene Corlett Murphy, was born to Major E. V. D. Murphy, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Murphy at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on April 10, 1920.

A daughter, Marie Hunt Baylies, was born to Lieut. Alfred Lyons Baylies, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Baylies at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on April 11, 1920.

A son, Joel Grant Holmes, Jr., was born to Lieut. J. G. Holmes, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Holmes at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N.J., on March 20, 1920.

Brig. Gen. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Estelle Dimmick, who have spent the winter at the Hotel Clark of Los Angeles, will be back in Washington, D.C., May 1, at the Cairo.

Mrs. E. Fox Preston and Miss Jean Preston are staying at the Cumberland Arms, Annapolis, to be with Lieut. Kendall Preston, U.S.N., who is taking the post-graduate course at the U.S.N.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Cunningham have purchased the property at 4102 Welker street, Taylor Park, Des Moines, Iowa, and will be at home after May 1. Mrs. Cunningham, before her marriage was Harriett Plummer, daughter of Brig. Gen. E. H. Plummer.

Major G. E. Edgerton, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edgerton, have leased the residence of the Misses Abercrombie at 1309 20th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will occupy it the latter part of April.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Heavey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, William F. Heavey, Jr., at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on April 16, 1920. The baby is a grandson of Col. John W. Heavey, U.S.A. Capt. and Mrs. Heavey are stationed at the Engineer School, Camp Humphreys, Va.

Mrs. Charles Bunker, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bunker, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has had as house guest her sister, Mrs. Ebenzer Hill. On Sunday Mrs. Bunker had a large tea for Mrs. Hill. Assisting Mrs. Bunker were Mrs. Henry Lund and Mrs. Franklin Townsend. Mrs. Hill, before her marriage two years ago, was Mrs. Hacker and was well known in Washington society.

Col. P. W. Corbusier, 16th U.S. Cav., and wife are residing at 209 Cavalry Post, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where the regiment has recently gone after three years of border service. They will be joined early in June by their daughter, Miss Phyllis Corbusier, who is a junior in Miss Madeira's School in Washington, D.C., and their son, Billy, who is attending Gunston Farm School, Centerville, Md.

The friends in the Army of Miss Katherine Hayden, wife of Col. William L. Read, U.S.A., will be glad to hear of her success in the theatrical world. She began playing the leading role in "The Storm" at the 48th Street Theater, New York city, on Monday evening, April 19. "Those of us who had good fortune to be present can vouch for her ability. Personal attraction, temperament and life in the Northwest contribute much to her success in her present part, and conclusively assure a bright future in her chosen profession."

Preceding the dance at the Officers' Club, Camp Knox, Ky., April 9, Major and Mrs. William O. H. Prosser gave a dinner in honor of Miss Gately. The guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Gately, Miss Gately, Colonel Sands, Miss Dorothy Gately, Col. and Mrs. Blount, Major and Mrs. Miltonberger, Capt. and Mrs. Thorp, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Horrigan, Captain Townsend, Lieutenants Craig, Sheldrake, Cam and Watts. The table was decorated with yellow and lavender spring flowers. Yellow candles in silver sticks were used for lighting and the same color note was used in the place-cards and favors.

Miss Juanita Kimball was hostess at an informal dance April 19 in honor of her sister, Mrs. R. Brady. The guests included Colonel Kimball, Major and Mrs. Sam McLeary, Major and Mrs. B. Carmody, Major and Mrs. M. Linn, Lieut. and Mrs. Ardon, Lieut. and Mrs. K. Freeman, Mrs. M. Leary, Mrs. Brady, Miss Katherine Brett, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Ruth Shain, Amy Kimball, Lieutenants Moore, Henrick, Gross, Peoples, Travis, Jester. Mrs. R. C. Brady, accompanied by Miss Juanita Kimball, has returned to her home, 2529 South 19th street, Philadelphia, after spending the Easter holidays with her father, Col. A. N. Kimball, in Newport News.

A most charming St. Valentine's dinner-dance was given at the Moana Hotel, Honolulu, H.T., by Major George Derby Holland, U.S.A., Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Laura Ingels. At each of the women's covers was a French corsage bouquet, while at the men's covers was a heart filled with cigarettes. The spirit of St. Valentine was noticeable in every detail of the table. Major Holland is in command at Fort Armstrong. The guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Col. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Janda, Col. and Mrs. Spicer, Col. and Mrs. Malcolm Young, Col. and Mrs. Felix Gross, Major and Mrs. Walter Smith and Col. John Curry.

Ronald Baxter Hutchinson, the baby son of Lieut. Myron W. Hutchinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hutchinson, was christened April 7 by Rev. Alexander McColl, D.D., at the home of his grandparents, Capt. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baxter, Philadelphia. After the christening, Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Hutchinson had an informal reception, among those invited being: Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. F. Hughes, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. T. Hall, Major Gen. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. William P. Robert, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Kempf, Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Yancey Williams, Col. and Mrs. T. P. Kane, U.S.M.C., Col. and Mrs. Howard, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. Ladue, U.S.A., and a number of friends from Philadelphia. Lieut. M. W. Hutchinson, who is at present commanding the U.S.S. Charles Ausburne at Boston, was present on leave for the occasion. Ronald's godmothers were Miss Margaret Baxter, sister of Mrs. Hutchinson, and Miss Jean Baxter, her aunt. The godfathers were Lieutenant Hutchinson's uncle, Mr. Frank Hutchinson, of Montclair, N.J., and Mrs. Hutchinson's uncle, Hugh Macmillan, K.C., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Col. William T. Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood have left Washington for the South, where they will pay a short visit.

A son, Charles Drysdale Gillet, Jr., was born to Lieut. Charles Drysdale Gillet, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Gillet at Portland, Ore., March 2, 1920.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Clinton, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Clinton announce the birth of a daughter at Port au Prince, Haiti, March 27, 1920.

A daughter, Helen Stone Waldron, was born to Major and Mrs. Albert Whitney Waldron, U.S.A., at Camp Dix, N.J., on April 15, 1920.

Major Jacob M. Coward, U.S.A., who is convalescing from an illness of some months, is with Mrs. Coward spending a month at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N.J.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., will be the principal speaker at the Memorial Day exercises to be held at the Arlington Amphitheater by the Department of the Potomac.

Secretary Baker left Washington on April 21 to address the students at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., on the evening of April 22. He will return the first of next week.

A daughter, Marie Hunt Baylies, was born to Mrs. Alfred L. Baylies, wife of Lieut. Alfred L. Baylies, 3d U.S. Cav., at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on April 11, 1920.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., has visiting her at her home on 19th street, Washington, her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Goodwin, of Middletown, Conn.

Capt. David F. Sellers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sellers left Newport, R.I., April 22 for Washington. The Captain has been transferred from the Naval War College to the Bureau of Navigation.

Major Charles G. Mettler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mettler were the honor guests at a tea given at her home in Chevy Chase, Md., on April 18 by Mrs. Mettler's mother, Mrs. Charles W. Williams.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, wife of Commander Dillen, U.S.N., has been the guest for a week of Mrs. Townsend, wife of Comdr. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., and Mrs. Paulding have leased their house in Fairfield, Conn., and will make their home with Mrs. Paulding's mother, Mrs. James Bunce, in Middletown, Conn.

A son, Victor Richard Edward Herbst, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbst, U.S.N., at Panama City, R.P., April 4, 1920. Commander Herbst commands the naval air station at Coco Solo.

Mrs. Vera S. Purnell, wife of the late Major V. S. Purnell, U.S.A., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. Thomas A. Clark, U.S.A., and Mrs. Clark, of 3208 Euclid Heights boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. George W. Cooke and daughter Adele, have just returned to Washington from a visit to Cleveland, Ohio. On May 1 they will go to Baltimore, Md., to be with Major Cooke, who is now finance officer at Camp Holabird.

Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, wife of Commander Robottom, U.S.N., who was visiting her father, Dr. Alexander Magruder, U.S.N., in Washington, left there last week and has gone to Portsmouth, N.H., where she is at the Sinclair Inn.

Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins entertained at dinner in Washington on April 16 in honor of Miss Marie C. Stevens, daughter of the late Major Pierre Stevens, U.S.A., whose marriage to Representative Hicks, of New York, took place on April 17.

Col. A. A. Fries, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fries have purchased and taken possession of their new home at 1748 Corcoran street, Washington. Mrs. Fries entertained the California delegation to the D.A.R. Congress at the Army and Navy Club this week.

Capt. Frederick W. Huntington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Huntington returned to Washington on April 19 from New York, where they went to attend the wedding of Miss Margaret Royer to Mr. Hamilton Albaugh, which took place at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Edward W. Wildrick is recovering from pneumonia in the hospital at Camp Jackson, S.C. She has been desperately ill, but is now well on the road to recovery. As soon as she is well enough to travel, she and her mother, Mrs. Johnson, will join Colonel Wildrick and the children at Fort Monroe, Va., their new station.

Miss Elizabeth Grinnell, granddaughter of Major Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Abbott, U.S.N., were the honor guests at a dinner given by Miss Helen McLanahan in Washington on April 19. Miss Grinnell and Lieutenant Commander Abbott will be married at St. John's Church, Washington, on April 24.

Major Charles Brooks Clark, Inf., U.S.A., has recently received from the French government the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor. The citation that recommended him for the honor reads, in part: "In France since Feb. 1, 1918, Colonel Clark served with the Canadian Corps at Lens, then on General Staff duty with American and British divisions in Flanders, and as assistant chief of staff, G-1, with the 89th and 51st Divisions in the American sector. In October, 1919, he was sent to La Rochelle as chief of staff of the American Base No. 7, and in April, 1919, was made commander of that base." Major Clark's services in the A.E.F. covered a period of eighteen months. Upon his return to this country he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he is now stationed.

A brief dispatch was received from Guantanamo on the morning of April 23 at the Navy Department, stating that Rear Admiral Carlo B. Brittain "shot himself at 4:30 this afternoon (April 22) and died instantly. Body is aboard Solace sailing to-day, accompanied by his son." Admiral Brittain was chief of staff to Admiral Wilson, commanding the Atlantic Fleet. His son, attached to the North Dakota, is Ensign Thomas B. Brittain. Mrs. Brittain, the only other surviving member of the family, resides at Richmond, Ky. So far as known at the Department Admiral Brittain was in good health.

COLORIED DETACHMENT FOR CAMP BENNING.

Orders were issued at the War Department on April 19 assigning to duty at the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., a colored service school detachment of 800 enlisted men and fifteen officers, one in the grade of major, four captains, five first lieutenants and five second lieutenants. Ten of these officers will take immedi-

ate station with the detachment and the remaining five will be furnished by the War Department as soon as available.

KEENIE CHAPMAN RETIRING FUND.

Fort Monroe, Va.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be interested in knowing that provision has been made for retiring "Keenie" Chapman, who has been steward of the officers' club at Fort Monroe for over forty-three years. To hundreds of officers throughout the Services the thought of "Keenie" brings joyous visions and dreams of happy bygone days—of "Keenie's" mint juleps, cocktails, Smithfield hams and midnight lunches—and many gray-haired generals, admirals and colonels will sit in smiling reverie over "the good old days" in the low-ceilinged casemates at Fortress Monroe, perhaps when they were shave-tails or just in from their first cruise. And in all their dreams and visions "Keenie" will be a central figure because he was known and beloved by all.

"Keenie" has been failing rapidly during the last two years. He is now seventy-four years old and quite gray and feeble. He was retired on April 10, 1920, on a pension of sixty dollars a month. "The 'Keenie' Chapman Retiring Fund" was started about the first of this year. At that time a circular letter was sent to all former members of the club—or Fort Monroe Mess, as it is now called—and the contributions immediately started to come in. In the majority of cases the contributions have been accompanied by letters or notes expressing for "Keenie" sentiments of affection and sympathy, which have given him much happiness, and to see the eyes of this white-haired old dandy light up with pleasure at a kindly message from one of his old friends has been a source of joy to those of us who have conveyed these messages to him. From the tone of the messages it is evident that those who have contributed to the fund have taken a real pleasure in doing so, and look upon it not as a charity but as a welcome opportunity to lend a hand to an old friend.

We believe that there are a great many former members of the Fort Monroe Mess who have not contributed to the fund because our letter did not reach them, or perhaps some overlooked it or were uncertain as to the amount to subscribe. We have received contributions varying from one to one hundred dollars, the average being about eight dollars and a half. It is proposed to raise a fund of \$5,000 in order to provide for the comfort of "Keenie" and his wife for the remainder of their lives. To date \$2,148 has been received.

This article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is taken as the surest and quickest way of reaching all officers of the Services who are interested and of reporting to them the progress that the fund has made and that "Keenie" was retired on April 10. It is especially and primarily desired also to acknowledge our appreciation and "Keenie's" appreciation to his many friends who have subscribed so generously to the fund and to convey to them an idea of the pleasure and pride which their kind and affectionate messages have given to "Keenie."

EDWARD L. KELLY, Lieut., Col., C.A.C.,
Secretary, Fort Monroe Mess.

CHANGE IN COMMUTATION OF HEAT.

Changes in Army Regulations relative to commutation of heat were ordered on April 19 by the Secretary of War, who directed that Paragraphs 1036 and 1037 be amended to read as follows:

1036. Change first, second and third sub-paragraphs to read: Each officer or enlisted man entitled to and occupying public quarters, or quarters other than public where public quarters are not available, when commutation of heat is not paid by the Government, will be furnished at the expense of the United States with the necessary quantity of fuel required for heating, cooking, heating the necessary water in the public building to which assigned as quarters at a military post, or in the building other than public assigned as quarters for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not in excess of that to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him, in accordance with allowances published from time to time. Allowances are cumulative for the entire fiscal year, or such portion thereof as the officer or organization may serve at the same post or station. At the end of the fiscal year, or when officers or organizations change stations, fuel accounts will be closed and excess issues paid for. The savings on allowances are not transferable to another post or station. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph will not be construed as precluding an officer or enlisted man who is occupying quarters other than public from being furnished fuel in kind, within the authorized allowance, in lieu of commutation of heat, when authorized by the commanding officer of the station at which the officer or enlisted man is on duty. Such authorization will not be given in any case where the fuel is intended for use in premises which are not the exclusive domicile of the officer, such as an apartment, hotel or boarding house. When an officer or enlisted man is occupying quarters other than public the Quartermaster Corps will pay commutation to such officer or enlisted man for the heat actually necessary for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which the rank of the officer or enlisted man entitles him, as prescribed in Paragraph 1044, and in no case exceeding the maximum allowances set forth in table for zones of equal temperature in which serving, etc.

1037. The Quartermaster Corps may issue or sell fuel in accordance with Paragraph 1036 to contract surgeons and contract veterinarians. Fuel may be sold to retired officers at cost to the Government, delivered, when they reside at places where it can be done conveniently; the sale to be at contract base price. Officers and enlisted men drawing commutation of heat are not entitled to purchase fuel from the Quartermaster Corps.

EXCHANGING SALUTATIONS WITH CIVILIANS.

In answer to an inquiry from Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, the Secretary of War has directed that he be informed that the omission of certain text of the Regulations as to courtesies by Changes Army Regulations No. 50 was intentional and should be construed as authorizing persons in the military service to raise the headgear or to use the hand salute, as they prefer, when exchanging salutations with civilians on non-official occasions. The interpretation placed upon the old Paragraph 402½, Army Regulations, furnished the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy by order of the

Secretary of War on Aug. 14, 1912, and worded as follows: "Under Paragraph 402 1/2, Army Regulations, 'the salute to any person whatever' includes social salutation to civilians—both ladies and gentlemen," ceased to be effective when the paragraph corresponding to Paragraph 402 1/2, i.e., Paragraph 392 in a later edition of Army Regulations, was changed by Changes Army Regulations No. 50, Jan. 8, 1917.

TROPHIES FOR ARMY HORSEMANSHIP.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the American Remount Association held in Washington, D.C., it was decided to hold the first annual meeting of the association in that city on May 21-22 next. The sessions will be so arranged as not to conflict with the events of the National-Capital Horse Show, which is to be held at the same time. The association has offered the War Department a trophy for horsemanship in each of the seven Regular Army divisions. Funds are on hand with which to secure these trophies, and if the department accepts the offer competitions will be held at such time as the commanding generals of the divisions may elect. President Williams, of the association, has received a reply from Secretary of War Baker in answer to a letter from the association asking if the department would accept, for the use of officers of the Army, in mounted contests with foreign officers, any high class horses which may be presented to it. The Secretary answered that the presentation of such horses for the purpose mentioned would be "most acceptable," and added: "I realize that in the past our officers have been handicapped in contests with foreign officers and civilians of this country, due to the lack of suitable horseflesh, and I, as are all of us, am anxious for the American officers to compete creditably, as I know that at Antwerp they will be competing against officers and civilians mounted on the best horses in the world." A Remount bulletin issued April 15 says that the fact has been brought to the attention of the association that in previous bulletins, in speaking of the participation of Army officers in horse shows and race meets, the impression has been given that this applies only to officers of the mounted branch of the Service. This is an entire mistake, the bulletin asserts. The association is just as vitally interested in the improvement of horsemanship in the Infantry as in the Cavalry or Artillery, and all officers of those branches of the Service are invited to join the association and work with it. The following Army officers have been nominated for the new board of directors, to be chosen at the annual meeting: For three years—Cols. F. S. Armstrong, chief of Remount Service; Bruce Palmer and C. P. George, General Staff. For two years—Col. Stanley Koch, Q.M. Corps. For one year—Lieut. Cols. C. L. Scott and R. J. Standliff. Among the Army officers recently elected to membership in the association are Cols. M. C. Bristol, M. A. Elliott and G. P. Tyner, Major Stuart McLeod, Capt. J. W. Rafferty, D. J. Sabini, O. N. Schijervan, B. H. Coiner and V. W. Foster.

U.S. AND FOREIGN DECORATIONS AWARDED.

The Office of The Adjutant General on April 20 announced that to date approximately 20,000 foreign decorations were distributed during the World War among some 16,000 officers and men of the United States Army. According to the records of April 19 a total of 5,387 Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded. These are divided as follows: Commanding General, A.E.F., 5,209; Commanding General, A.F. in S., 18; War Department, World War, 145; War Department, prior wars, 15; total, 5,387. The distribution of Distinguished Service Medals to date is as follows: Commanding General, A.E.F., 895; War Department, World War, 314; War Department, prior wars, 7; total, 1,216. In view of the law making the D.S.M. available as a replacement medal for enlisted men holding Certificates of Merit, fifty-four additional D.S.M.'s have been awarded by the War Department in lieu of Certificates of Merit. The total award of Medals of Honor for the World War are seventy-eight, of which twenty-four were posthumous, the remaining fifty-four being given to living officers and men. The Office of the Chief of Staff has announced that the Distinguished Service Medal, by direction of the President, has been awarded the following officers of the French army, and civilians, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services: Commandants René Oppenheim, Henri M. deVienne, Intendant Jean Baptiste Gauthier, Capt. Henri Sordet, Julien Eugene leRoch, Lieut. Sebastian H. deNeuville, all French army; and M. Paul Morel, Romain Pierre Jean Joseph Vernay, Edouard Boulanger and Charles Crolet.

ARMY SUBSISTENCE AT COST TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

The Adjutant General of the Army on April 20 informed the commanding generals of all territorial departments, commanding officers of supply bases and posts and stations, and the chiefs of staff corps and bureaus of the War Department, as to the elimination of the ten per cent. additional charge to civilian employees of the Army on purchases of subsistence supplies from the Quartermaster Corps. Instructions contained in letters from The Adjutant General dated Oct. 3, 1919, on this subject were amended so as to eliminate this extra charge. Sales of authorized stores and supplies to civilians permitted to purchase them will hereafter be made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1245, Army Regulations, 1913.

ARSENAL CURTAILMENT.

Secretary of War Baker was before the House Committee on Military Affairs on April 19 to answer a request made by Representative Hull of Iowa, to defer abandonment of the Rochester, N.Y., Arsenal, and the transfer of the leather and cloth shops from the Rock Island, Ill., Arsenal, to Jeffersonville, Ind., until the committee investigated the proposed changes. Secretary Baker stated the matter was purely an administrative one and wholly within the jurisdiction of the War Department. At the same time Mr. Baker said that the War Department obeyed the wishes of Congress. The proposed transfer will be completed unless action is taken by Congress.

FIRE CONTROL INSTRUMENTS.

The War Department desiring to ascertain what is considered the ideal type of 80-mm. base range finder and pocket flash light has issued questionnaires to officers in order to secure appropriate answers and recommendations, to be forwarded to the A.G.O. from officers who, because of experience or special investigation, may be qualified to supply useful information on these subjects. It is desired to obtain from the Service an expression of opinion relative to what is considered the ideal type

of instrument for the Service. After the data obtained are compiled it is proposed to revise the present drawings of the instrument or to prepare new drawings which will be kept for use in case additional instruments are to be manufactured at some future date. The new drawings are intended, therefore, to show what is considered the ideal type and it is desired that no consideration be given to the question whether it is practicable to modify the present instrument, since the ideal type may contain none of the parts of the present type.

OFFICERS TO FLY FROM WASHINGTON TO DAYTON.

The War Department has announced that on April 24 Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Air Ser., U.S.A., accompanied by Major W. C. Ocker, Air Ser., U.S.A., are to fly from Bolling Field, Washington, D.C., to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio. The distance, air line, is approximately 297 miles, and as this is greater than the gasoline capacity of one machine, will be flown without replenishing fuel, one descent will be made for this purpose. General Mitchell will fly a British type single-seat pursuit machine, an SE-5. Major Ocker will also fly a single-seat machine, a DH-4B. Col. Harold Hartney, Capt. Burdett Wright, Fred Place and Lieut. P. H. Logan, Air Ser., U.S.A., will also make the flight using DH-4 ships. They were all to return to Washington on April 26.

COMMUTATION ALLOWANCES.

"Would it be pertinent," writes a captain of Infantry, "to call attention to the fact that the allowances for commutation of quarters and of heat and light are ridiculously out of proportion to the actual cost of rooms, coal and light? This is a serious matter with those of us who are on duty away from troops. As a 'new' lieutenant colonel my allowances were less than the cost of rooms, fuel and light. Now I am a captain and—well, the result is like unto the meeting of the irresistible force and the immovable body—simply indescribable. What are we to do? Everyone is getting his—the point of reception in our case being just below the medals oblongata, if you get what I mean."

THE ARMY.

General Orders from the War Department announcing awards of decorations, and also a number of bulletins and circulars from the War Department, appear on page 1054 of this issue.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 94-0, APRIL 21, WAR DEPT.

Capt. W. H. Maxwell, Q.M.C., is transferred to General Hospital No. 19, Otten, N.C., for further treatment.
Capt. E. S. Armstrong, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and continue present duties as utilities officer.
Leave for three months and fifteen days, about June 8, 1920, with permission to go beyond the continental limits of the United States, to Lieut. Col. E. E. Persons, M.C.
Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, to Capt. A. C. Smith, M.C., upon his arrival in the United States.
First Lieut. F. H. Maples, M.C., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty.
Major T. C. Daniels, D.C., to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

Capt. E. M. Kennedy, D.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.
Capt. B. J. W. Sayles, O.D., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty.
Second Lieut. C. E. Trommer, O.D., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty.

Lieut. Col. T. Conrad, Cav., from present duties at New York City, N.Y., and to Washington for duty.
Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. A. Phelan from duties at the U.S.M.A., Aug. 20, and to New York City for transportation to Panama on transport sailing about Aug. 25; Capt. A. E. Rowland to Fort Stevens, Ore.; 1st Lieut. R. E. McGarragh to sail on transport leaving San Francisco for Manila.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. B. Ellis is detailed as inspector-instructor, Cavalry, Pa. N.G., and will proceed to Philadelphia and take station; Major A. Richmond to Camp Grant, Ill., in the office of division J.A.; Capt. H. H. Ramson is assigned to 24th Inf. and to Camp Furlong, N.M.; Capt. J. S. Bailey to Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment; Capt. F. B. McKenna to General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for treatment.

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A.: Lieut. Cols. F. R. Hunter, F.A., and J. J. Mudgett and A. F. Dannemiller, U.S.A.
Major W. C. Foote, C.A.C., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only.

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A.: Capt. O. G. Lewis, Inf., P. B. Fryer and E. F. Bullens, Cav., and G. T. Elm, Inf.

First Lieut. G. L. Caldwell, V.C., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant, U.S.A., only.
Resignations by Capt. C. N. Wilson, C.A.C., April 23, 1st Lieut. W. C. Thompson, Inf., May 1, 1st Lieut. T. M. Clifford, Inf., May 1, Major R. Golden, M.C., April 26, and 1st Lieut. E. J. Kratzberg, Cav., as officers of the Army are accepted.

S.O. 94-B, APRIL 21, WAR DEPT.

Q.M. Sergt. (a.g.) T. Leonard, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp A. Humphreys, Va., and to home.
First Sergt. W. Henderson, Co. D, 18th Inf., Fort of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., is transferred in his present grade to Infantry unassigned, and to the University of Maine, Orono, Me., for duty.

Cook H. Gilbert, General Service Schools Detachment, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and to home.

First Sergt. J. P. Bennett, Co. I, 46th Inf., Camp Jackson, S.C., is transferred in his present grade to Infantry, unassigned, and to the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C., for duty.

BULLETIN 12, MARCH 20, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin publishes instructions relative to the appointment of honorably discharged soldiers to clerical and other positions under the War Department, who will be required to attain an average percentage of only sixty-five in examinations to become eligible for appointment.

G.O. 17, APRIL 18, 1920, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Corps, having reported in person, is announced as Department Q.M. and Zone Supply Officer of the Central Department, with station in Chicago, Ill., thereby relieving Col. Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. D. C. Shanks is relieved from further assignment and duty at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and will proceed to Camp Gordon, Ga., and assume command of the 5th Division and Camp Gordon. (April 17, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. T. O. MARSH, C.S.

Col. R. E. Wyllie, G.S., to New York City for transportation to Panama on transport sailing about April 25, 1920, for temporary duty in connection with the equipment of the Army. Upon completion of this duty Colonel Wyllie will proceed to Porto Rico for temporary duty in connection with the transportation of the Army, and then return to proper station in Washington. (April 17, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. OMBRELIN, I.G.
Col. A. L. Dada, I.G.D. (Cav.), now at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (April 20, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Col. F. B. Edwards, Q.M.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as department utilities officer and utility officer of the port and zone of New York city. (April 18, War D.)

Leave for three months, about June 1, with permission to go beyond the continental limits of the United States, to Col. A. W. Kimball, Q.M.C. (April 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. E. Barzynski, Q.M.C., to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. M. L. Worrell, Q.M.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. B. Baker will report to commanding general Central Department, Chicago, Ill., for duty as department Q.M. and zone supply officer, relieving Col. A. M. Davis, Q.M.C., who will remain on duty in charge of the general supply depot, Chicago; Lieut. Col. C. P. Hollingsworth to Hot Springs, Ark., as supply officer, relieving 1st Lieut. E. F. Coe, Q.M.C., who will report in person to Lieutenant Colonel Hollingsworth for duty as his assistant; 2d Lieut. C. M. Exley to Washington; 1st Lieut. M. J. Sullivan to Fort Bliss, Texas. (April 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. F. W. Lockwood, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meigs, Washington, D.C., and to home. (April 15, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. W. Corbett, Det., Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and to home. (April 16, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. F. Russell to New Orleans, La., on temporary duty in connection with the exhibit of the Army Medical Department at the meeting of the American Medical Association and Society of Tropical Medicine; Major R. R. B. Jacks will report by telegraph to the commanding general Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty and station; Major E. F. Haines to Henry Barracks, Porto Rico; Capt. A. A. White, jr., to Nashville, Tenn., for recruiting duty, relieving 1st Lieut. H. P. Caines, M.C., who will return to proper station at base hospital, Fort Sam Houston. (April 17, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. G. Cumming to Washington; Major A. M. Alden to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. E. W. Kleinman to Camp Grant, Ill., relieving Major A. M. Alden, M.C.; 1st Lieut. B. L. Jarman to Camp Lee, Va. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. D. Allen to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport to sail about June 5, 1920; Capt. T. E. Mackdon to Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Dingle to Fort Crook, Neb., relieving 1st Lieut. C. V. Winsett, M.C., who goes to Camp Grant, Ill. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Hudnall, M.C., to Washington to Soldiers' Home for duty. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. P. Baker, M.C., to New Orleans for transportation to Panama on the transport to sail on or about May 25. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. R. A. Hebron, M.C., to Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (April 20, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. L. Mason to Camp Dix, N.J.; Col. F. H. Wolven will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination; Capt. A. T. Churchill will report by wire to the commanding general Southern Department, for station; Capt. E. R. Newman to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Scogin to Denver, Colo.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Sankey to Camp Pike, Ark. (April 15, War D.)

Major L. S. Fountain, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Mann, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. H. S. Whitney, D.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major J. R. Jeffers, V.C., to Boise, Idaho, for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Capt. P. H. Hudgins, V.C., to Boise, Idaho, for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. G. W. Brower to Camp Scott, Texas, as camp veterinarian, relieving Capt. W. C. Griffin, V.C., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. D. H. Mallan to Camp Dix, N.J., as camp veterinarian, relieving 1st Lieut. J. R. Shand, V.C., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Erfurth to Camp Holabird, Md., as camp veterinarian. (April 15, War D.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class E. J. Beauchemin, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and to home. (April 17, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C.E.

The appointment of Major R. G. Alexander, C.E., as professor of drawing at the U.S.A., West Point, N.Y., from March 7, 1920, is announced. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. E. R. Elam, C.E., is detailed as professor of military science at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. T. B. Larkin, C.E., to Washington for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Bethel, C.E., from duty at U.S.M.A. not later than June 20, 1920, and to Washington for duty. (April 19, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, O.O.

Major E. W. Phillips, O.D., to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. M. F. Behar, O.D., to Daytona, Fla., for duty with experiments now being carried out. (April 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. E. C. Williams, U.S.A., retired, from Benicia, Calif., to Los Angeles City High Schools, Los Angeles, Calif., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. F. Hensley to Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell, Calif., for transport to Manila for duty in the Manila Ordnance Depot. (April 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. W. Gardner (appointed April 20, 1920) to duty with the Ord. Detachment, 5th Field Art., Camp Taylor, Ky. (April 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. Doll, Ord. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and to home. (April 20, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. Blitch, Ord. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Stevens, Ore., and to home. (April 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

First Lieut. W. A. Bailey, Sig. Co., to Camp Benning, Ga., as camp signal officer. (April 18, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician G. B. Smith is transferred from 17th Service Company, Sig. Co., to 7th Service Company, Sig. Co., Southern Department, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. O. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Major E. R. Macrauchen, Air Ser., is transferred to post hospital, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for further treatment. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. H. H. Mills, Air Ser., to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., as instructor at the Air Service Observation School. (April 19, War D.)

The following officers of Air Service to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., and report on May 15, 1920, for taking course in radio telegraphy and telephony at that school: First Lieut. J. O. Davidson, S. M. Lunt, J. L. Thomas, 2d Lieut. W. T. Agee, S. H. Boole, E. S. Davis, A. G. Liggett, G. Gardner, J. Greer, J. T. Lawson, A. J. Lyon and H. V. Sturtevant. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. F. W. Wells, Air Ser., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. A. Horn, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to March Field, Elvertide, Calif., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. E. Harmon, Air Ser., will report in person

to the Director of Air Service, Washington, for duty. (April 13, War D.)

CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, U.S.A., to Chicago, Ill., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (April 20, War D.)

CAVALRY.

8TH—Lieut. Col. E. G. Elliott, 8th Cav., is detailed as professor at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. (April 17, War D.)

15TH—Capt. H. McN. Gregory, 15th Cav., is assigned to 2d Cav. in connection with small-arms firing tests, and not later than May 30 to Fort Riley for duty. (April 10, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Leave for four months to Col. W. H. Hay, Cav., about May 1, with permission to leave the U.S. (April 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 20, War D.)

The following officers to Washington to The Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty in his office, and upon completion will return to proper station: Capt. A. W. Williams, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Millholland, 16th Cav., and W. C. Scott, 4th Cav. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. S. D. Smith, Cav., is assigned to 10th Cav. and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. E. R. Harris, Cav., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Yancey, Cav., from further duty with the Construction Division and is assigned to 16th Cav., Fort Sam Houston. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. F. E. Bertholet, Cav., from further duty at the U.S.M.A. not later than June 20 and is assigned to 3d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. E. A. Miller, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced; Capt. J. H. Dreihelbis to Washington to be Chief of Transportation Service for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. N. N. Polk, F.A., to Washington for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. P. D. Carlisle, F.A., to base hospital, Fort Sam Houston for treatment. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. H. B. Hayden, F.A., will report to Army retiring board, Washington, for examination. (April 20, War D.)

Regimental Sergt. Major M. A. Baydenreich, F.A., June 15, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Lieut. Col. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 85-0 April 14, 1920, War D., relating to Capt. C. L. Kilburn, C.A.C., is revoked. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. A. S. Buyers, C.A.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Capt. J. T. Rowe, C.A.C., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital and will rejoin proper station at Fort Moultrie, S.C. (April 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. S. Miller, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. A. R. Rockwood, C.A.C., from Manila to the United States on the first available transport and report in person to 31st Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.), Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. R. S. Chavin, C.A.C., to Metuchen, N.J., for duty as C.O. of 8th Light Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. (April 20, War D.)

Capt. H. G. Coulter, C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. C. T. Gunn, C.A.C., to Admiral, Md., and report to the commanding general Camp Meade, Franklin Cantonment, for duty with the 1st Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. E. P. Jolla, C.A.C., to Pig Point, Va., for duty with the 9th Light Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. (April 20, War D.)

First Lieut. P. S. Day, C.A.C., from further duty at the U.S.M.A. not later than June 20 and to Boston, Mass., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

First Sergt. S. C. Gillam, C.A.C., is detailed to duty with the National Guard of New York as sergeant-instructor. (April 15, War D.)

INFANTRY.

12TH—Cook E. McCabe, Co. I, 12th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Meade, Md., and to home. (April 15, War D.)

20TH—Supply Sergt. W. B. Helt, Co. D, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Brady, Mich., and to home. (April 20, War D.)

21ST—First Sergt. H. A. Dolan, 21st Inf. (attached to Headquarters Co.), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort George Wright, Wash., and to home. (April 19, War D.)

58TH—Sergt. Bugler L. Spence, Hqs. Co., 58th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at U.S.A. General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and to home. (April 19, War D.)

63D—The following officers will report in person to the A.G. of the Army for duty in his office: Capt. P. A. Helmbold and W. F. Redfield, 63d Inf. (April 16, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. H. M. Dichmann, Inf. (major, Inf.), will report to Army retiring board, San Francisco, Calif., for examination. (April 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. S. P. Lyon, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty years' service. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. F. B. Shaw is assigned to 40th Inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio; 1st Lieut. F. W. Halney is assigned to 13th Inf. and to Camp Devens, Mass.; 1st Lieut. A. R. Rockwood to West Point, N.Y. (April 15, War D.)

Major E. John, Inf. (first lieutenant, Inf.), is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor, Wisconsin N.G. (April 16, War D.)

Major C. F. Armistead, Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a lieutenant colonel, to date from April 15, 1920, is announced. (April 17, War D.)

Major E. A. Roche, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 17, War D.)

Major W. B. McCaskey, Inf., to Washington to Chief, Military Bureau, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Major W. G. Fleischhauer, Inf., is assigned to 19th Inf. and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (April 20, War D.)

Prov. Capt. A. J. O'Keefe, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, caused by gunshot wound received in action, his retirement is announced. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. T. L. McMurray, Inf., will rejoin proper station, Madison Barracks, N.Y., upon relief from retirement at Walter Reed General Hospital; Capt. A. Millard is assigned to 64th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas.; Capt. N. C. Kilian is assigned to 55th Inf. and to Camp Funston, Kas.; 1st Lieut. T. L. Hamilton is detailed for duty under the direction of the Chief, M.T.C., and to 5th Division, Camp Gordon, Ga. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Shepherd, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. G. C. Rockwell, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. M. P. Vostal, Inf., will report to Army retiring board, San Francisco, for examination. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. D. Whiting, Inf., having been found incapacitated for

active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Kelley, Inf., from Denmark, is detailed as assistant military attaché, Finland, in addition to his present duty as military observer in the Baltic Provinces and will proceed to Helsinki for duty. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieut. L. F. Tanner, Inf., is assigned to 3d Inf. and to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. J. R. Lowry, Jr., Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto caused by gunshot wound received in action, his retirement is announced. (April 17, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. T. E. Clark, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (April 20, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. H. Wessel, P.S., retired, from further active duty April 22, 1920, and to home. (April 17, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. T. W. Griffith, U.S.A., retired, will assume command of the Boston recruiting district, Mass. (April 20, War D.)

Major W. Roberts, retired, to Baltimore, Md., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Major P. J. Lauber, U.S.A., retired, will report to the Inspector General of the Army for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. A. J. O'Keefe, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as assistant professor at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. N. M. Cartmell to New York for transportation to the Panama C.Z. and Porto Rico on transport Northern Pacific, to sail on or about April 25, 1920, on temporary duty in connection with recruiting for the Army. Upon the completion of this Captain Cartmell will return to Washington and report in person to The A.G. of the Army. (April 16, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The names of the following officers are placed on the D.O.L.: Major W. G. Heston, Capt. P. H. Hemphill, Capt. W. B. Wales and Lieut. H. H. Cheshire, Cav., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Lerch, Inf. (April 19, War D.)

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. Col. R. G. Alexander, professor of drawing, will report by letter to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., and upon the completion of the present course at the General Staff College will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. T. H. Walsh, M.T.C., to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

First Lieut. H. A. Hill, M.T.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

Brigadier General Hines, U.S.A., Chief of Transportation Service, will return to Washington, April 23, from an inspection of the Mississippi-Warrior River section of inland waterways. General Hines attended the launching of the tug barges Tuscaloosa and Birmingham at St. Louis on the 19th and returns from that city by way of Louisville and Pittsburgh, with a side trip to Jeffersonville, Ind., for a launching at the Howard Shipyards. General Hines is accompanied by Captain Manthey as aid.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., has been relieved at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., as commanding general and goes to Camp Gordon, Ga., to command that camp and the 5th Division.

Capt. Wendall H. Woodworth, Inf., who has been on duty at Hoboken as transport quartermaster, sailed from that port April 20 for Panama, where he will assume the duties of assistant department transportation officer for the Panama Department. Captain Woodworth has just been discharged from his emergency commission as major and reverts to his rank as captain of Infantry in the Regular Establishment.

Lieut. Col. Homer A. Bagg, C.A.C., assistant to Colonel Edwards, of the Maintenance and Repair Branch at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., has been relieved to report to Fort Williams, Me., for duty.

Major William M. Simpson, Q.M.C., has been ordered from New Orleans to Mobile and Birmingham to make a joint inventory and inspection of all floating equipment pertaining to the Mississippi-Warrior River section of inland waterways.

Capt. Jay H. Dreihelbis, F.A., on duty at the Army Supply Base, Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to report to the Chief of Transportation, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Col. Frank B. Edwards, C.A.C., in charge of the Maintenance and Repair Branch at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., having been relieved of duty at that port will report to the Chief of the Construction Division, Washington, for temporary duty and upon the completion of that duty will report to Commanding General, Eastern Department, for duty as department utilities officer.

First Lieut. Harry M. Andrews, Q.M.C., was honorably discharged at Fort Mason, Calif., April 14, 1920.

First Lieut. A. L. Husted, U.S.A., whose discharge was accomplished April 15, 1920, served as overseas courier for the Transportation Service. Lieutenant Husted traveled more than 50,000 miles while on that duty and on one voyage visited four capitals—Washington, Rome, Paris and London.

First Lieut. Arnold Lawson, Q.M.C., on duty in the Animal Drawn Division, Office Chief of Transportation Service, has been granted one month's leave.

Lieut. Col. C. L. Joly, C.W.S., from his present duties at Budapest, Hungary, to Washington via Coblenz, Germany, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. H. S. Dodd, Cav.; J. S. Bowen, Inf.; M. B. Sumner, J. H. McHenry and E. C. Ewert, P.A.; F. M. Conroy and O. K. Wolber, Inf. (April 17, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. H. L. Jones, Cav., and H. H. F. Gossett, F.A. (April 20, War D.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk G. Gordon to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Army Field Clerk J. G. Campbell to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Army Field Clerk W. F. Reiss to Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

Army Field Clerk S. F. Ackley to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 12, War D.)

Army Field Clerk O. C. Richardson to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (April 14, War D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by C. O. Griffith, C.A.C., as temporary major and as captain (Reg. Army) is accepted April 25, 1920. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. R. C. Kuldell, O.E., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 20. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. W. S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regiment, as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 17, War D.)

Resignations of following officers of the Army are accepted: Capt. P. P. Lindh, Inf.; 1st Lieut. V. N. Taylor, Inf.; Prov. 1st Lieut. W. M. Howe, O.E., and Capt. H. R. Stols, M.O. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by A. N. Harrigan, C.A.C., as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted May 5. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. L. Riddell, Inf., as temporary captain and as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. B. Atkins, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 30, 1920. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. L. D. Wise, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. E. Holleman, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. L. Hammer, M.O., as an officer of the Army is accepted May 1. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. A. R. Rockwood, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted April 30. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. W. Orcutt, C.A.C., as first lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (April 16, War D.)

Resignations by 1st Lieut. R. H. Bill, Inf., and W. M. Nesbit, M.O., as officers of the Army are accepted. (April 16, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. W. G. Stephens, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 17, War D.)

DEMOTIONS.

Colonels.

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: Col. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., L. R. Burgess, A. Hamilton, S. A. Kephart, J. M. Williams and T. E. Merrill, U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

Lieutenant Colonels.

The honorable discharge of Lieut. Col. T. L. Smith, retired, as temporary colonel on the retired list, U.S.A., only, as of date of Sept. 3, 1919. (April 16, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieutenant colonels, U.S.A., only: Lieut. Col. H. D. F. Munnikhuyzen, U.S.A.; J. V. Spring, Jr., Inf.; F. C. Kearns, Q.M.C. (April 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. M. Wilson, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only. (April 17, War D.)

Majors.

Major E. M. Scott, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (April 17, War D.)

Major R. E. Wallace, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (April 17, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only: Majors S. D. Downs, Jr., F.A.; W. D. Dabney, Q.M.C.; C. R. Insley, U.S.A. (April 15, War D.)

Major J. E. Lewis, Cav., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (April 15, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only: Capt. H. W. Koster, U.S.A.; S. H. Francis, Q.M.C. (April 15, War D.)

Captains.

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: Capt. C. J. Smith, F. A. Atwood, D. MacA. Barr, R. S. Barr, G. R. Butz, G. de L. Carrington, W. McD. Chapin, D. M. Cole, G. D. Davidson, V. B. Dixon, A. W. Draves, B. L. Flanagan, P. H. French, R. T. Gibson, F. A. Haus, C. J. Herz, J. B. Hill, D. D. Himman, J. C. Hutson, L. V. Jeffers, J. B. Martin, E. C. Mead, E. A. Murphy, J. J. O'Hare, W. G. Patterson, H. A. Ramsey, J. Q. Rood, J. C. Ruddell, W. B. Stewart, C. H. Tenney, E. E. Underwood, B. Vogel, de B. Walbach, H. L. Whitaker and R. B. Webb, U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: Capt. A. R. Ives, W. McK. Jackson, H. L. Lee, J. J. McCollister, R. J. Marshall, H. A. Nisley, H. W. Rehm, O. Ripley, H. H. Ristine, J. A. Sheridan, C. B. Thomas, Y. D. Vesely, A. N. White, J. S. Winslow, W. F. Wright, L. C. Arthur, Jr., O. J. Bond, Jr., G. E. Brower, S. F. Bryan, W. Clarke, R. W. Daniels, J. R. Davis, E. A. Day, W. B. Dewar, W. W. Murphy, H. H. Grubbs, R. T. Heard, J. O. Hoskins, L. V. Houston and C. E. Hurdie, U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

First Lieutenants.

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: First Lieut. R. M. Richardson, J. S. Robinson, J. W. Russey, P. W. Rutledge, C. E. Scheerer, W. W. Scott, E. L. Stephens, Jr., J. C. Stephens, H. L. Stiebel, J. G. Sucher, E. L. Supple, J. C. Vickery, J. W. Walters, W. H. Warren, M. L. Webster, J. A. Weeks, W. W. Werts, L. A. White, N. D. Young, E. Young, W. L. McCormick, S. McCullough, J. D. McIntyre, J. P. MacNeill, B. F. Manning, A. E. Marks, D. M. Martinson, R. J. Miskovsky, D. E. Morrison, H. T. Morrison, W. W. Murphy, H. H. Newman, Jr., H. A. Packard, A. L. Parmelee, R. D. Paterson, J. F. Pichel, J. F. Powell, F. H. Pritchard, W. F. Putnam, Jr., and L. C. Rafferty, U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: First Lieut. J. L. Hanley, L. M. Hanna, H. A. Harkins, C. S. Harris, E. P. Hart, F. H. Hastings, M. A. Hayes, M. Heifron, E. Hendry, H. N. Herrick, C. W. Higgins, W. Jefferson, T. E. Jeffords, W. M. Jones, E. B. Jolly, C. W. Leomin, J. R. Lowder, P. S. Lowe, C. B. McCoid, T. S. McConnell, T. W. Conrad, E. T. Conway, E. G. Cowen, L. R. Crews, E. R. Crowell, B. O. Dailey, C. M. Dale, L. L. Davis, H. Deas, R. E. De Merritt, G. B. Dobyns, O. W. Dresser, R. O. Edwards, J. R. Embich, W. H. Epes, K. P. Flagg, P. W. George, F. W. Gerhard, Jr., J. H. Gilbreath, J. M. Gillespie, M. L. Gossard, A. F. Grom, O. T. Gunn, J. C. Bader and M. C. Handwork, U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: First Lieut. E. E. Aldrin, A. D. Amoroso, S. W. Anderson, W. T. Andrews, H. G. Archibald, R. W. Argo, O. A. Axelson, E. L. Barr, M. B. Barragan, J. O. Bates, A. J. Bennett, J. B. Bethea, Jr., T. J. Betts, E. B. Bottom, M. Bottoms, G. W. Brent, L. M. Bricker, W. J. Budke, H. D. Cassard, B. T. Chaplin, R. M. Chase, F. Ia. Christian, T. L. Cleaton, C. Cobb, Sd., J. G. Cole, C. G. Park, W. E. Philp, E. R. Roberts, J. P. Roberts, B. G. Scott, J. B. Sheets, W. H. Soderholm, C. B. Sturtis, W. B. Sumner, M. L. Voorhees, J. G. Watkins, V. Wilson, A. G. Wineman, N. D. Gordon and C. P. Townsley, Jr., U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from their emergency commissions, only: First Lieut. J. F. Fidler, P. O. Fleming, A. G. Ford, S. O. Gale, H. H. F. Gossett, W. O. Green, H. R. Hanson, G. R. Hayman, G. F. Hays, R. Hirsch, J. H. Keatinge, A. P. Kelley, L. M. Kilgus, R. E. Kinsman, W. W. Long, D. A. McCannagh, P. Camma, H. E. Camp, R. J. Canine, P. F. Carl, Jr., A. E. Carmichael, D. A. Carson, G. W. Cassell, W. T. Cooke, W. E. Corrick, M. L. Craig, J. P. Crehan, D. D. Demarest, L. Deuses, H. Edward, G. Eitner, E. C. Ewert, W. E. Farthing, M. L. McCreary, J. H. McHenry, R. V. Marais, O. F. Marston, A. S. Messick, F. A. Metcalf, J. C. Moses, E. S. Ott, J. V. Anderson, J. W. Andrews, P. M. Arnold, R. B. Bagby, H. W. Blakeley, E. S. Brewster, J. J. S. Brown, Jr., and J. C. Butner, Jr., U.S.A. (April 19, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Cook R. Bright, Gen. Service Schools Detachment, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Leavenworth, and to home. (April 19, War D.)

First Sergt. W. Weaver, U.S.A., retired, to University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., for duty. (April 15, War D.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following changes of stations of organizations of the Army are reported by the War Department:

Troop M, 1st Cav., from Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Apache, Ariz.

Hqs., Hqs. and Sup. Troops and 2d Squadron, 16th Cav., from Brownsville, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Balloon Co. No. 20 from Lee Hall, Va., to Langley Field, Va.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

When Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and his aid, Col. John C. Quekemyer, U.S.A., were about to leave the Battery, New York city, on a Government ferry-boat for Governors Island, where the General was to take luncheon with Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, he was talking so earnestly with Colonel Quekemyer that he failed to notice a guard of honor consisting of two companies of the 22d Infantry that had been sent from the Island to the Battery to meet him as he boarded the boat. It was not until the two officers were aboard that General Pershing noted his oversight. He at once left the craft, which was about to leave the slip, and with Colonel Quekemyer formally inspected the guard. He spoke for a few moments with several gold-strippers whom he noticed in the ranks and then again boarded the ferry-boat.

Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., retired, arrived at New York city from Peru, April 16. He went to Peru early in March last in connection with putting plans in effect to stamp out yellow fever. General Gorgas stated that the people there are awake to the needs of progress, and that an extensive program of sewerage and sanitation has been worked out.

Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., under orders issued by the War Department April 17, is relieved from further assignment and duty at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., and will proceed to Camp Gordon, Ga., and assume command of the 5th Division and Camp Gordon. This division and camp was formerly in command of Major Gen. William L. Sibert, who was recently retired from active service at his own request.

Major Gen. John F. Morrison, U.S.A., has been assigned to the command of the Southeastern Department, effective May 1. He has previously been on duty at Camp Lewis, Wash., and relieves Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.

Cols. Robert Davis and George W. Helms, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who are on duty at the Signal Corps School, Camp Vail, N.J., addressed the Chamber of Commerce of Long Branch, N.J., on April 14. The Long Branch Record says that "Colonel Davis told those present some of the things about the war with Germany which they had never heard before. It would be impossible to reproduce here the Colonel's language, but it may be said he impressed upon his hearers the fact that it was the sterling worth of the American soldier and his refusal to make war according to the rules and regulations laid down in the books of tactics of the European nations which won the war. He added that it was folly to gamble on the possibility of there being no further wars." Capt. H. S. Thomas, of Camp Vail, accompanied Colonels Davis and Helms.

Capt. Floyd A. Norman, 33d Inf., U.S.A., is assigned to command of Section 14, Repair Unit 321, and to command of Service Park Unit No. 360 at Balboa, Panama Canal Zone.

Lieut. A. F. Zerbee, 12th Cav., U.S.A., is assigned to command of Motor Transport Co. No. 19 and to command of Motor Transport Co. No. 66 at Balboa, Panama Canal Zone.

ARMY ITEMS.

Turner General Ordnance Depot.

The Turner General Ordnance Depot, Turner Station, Md., has been consolidated with the Curtis Bay General Ordnance Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

Discontinuance of General Hospital No. 2.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md., will be discontinued on May 1, 1920. Patients will be transferred to Walter Reed, D.C., Carlisle, Pa., and Fox Hills, N.Y.

Transport Great Northern Sails.

The Army transport Great Northern sailed from Manila twelve noon, April 12, for San Francisco, via Honolulu. The following were among the passengers: Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Richard Allen; Capt. F. Von Schrader, Q.M.C.; Major Dennis P. Quinlan, J.A.; Capt. Clifton M. Spears, P.S.; Capt. Fred Damman, P.S.; Capt. Esteban B. Dalso, P.S.; Capt. Sidney Erickson, P.S.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Smith, P.S.; Capt. G. I. Birchfield; 1st Lieut. P. D. Moore, M.C.; Capt. J. L. Boyd, Dental Corps; Capt. E. F. Morton, C.E.; 1st Lieut. G. Wirth, Sig. Corps; Capt. Schiller Scroggs; 2d Lieut. K. K. 31st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Zachary T. Vincent; 1st Lieut. D. M. Ladd; 2d Lieut. H. A. Belew; C. D. Nabors, R. J. Schlichting, 27th Inf.; Col. G. W. Van Deusen; Capt. M. E. Morris, retired.

A.E. in G. to Resume Carrier Pigeon Service.

The U.S. Army carrier pigeon service, conducted by the Signal Corps overseas, but which ended with the retirement of the American Expeditionary Force from Europe when the 3d Army disposed of its birds, is to be resumed shortly when the Signal Corps takes over from the French-Rhine Army two pigeon wagons for service in the American sector, says the *Amaroc News* of March 23. One pigeon station is to be located at Coblenz and another at Cochem, where the birds will form an additional means of communication between the American and Allied forces in the Rhineland. The pigeon service will be in joint charge of detachments from the 1st Field Signal Battalion and from the French army, two Signal Corps men being detailed for duty at Coblenz and two at Cochem.

Troops in Germany to be Paid in U.S. Paper Money.

Troops of the American Forces in Germany are preparing a hearty welcome to a shipment of American "greenback" money reported to be on the way to Coblenz, headquarters of the troops, from the United States; says an Associated Press dispatch from that city. Some of the soldiers, it is said, have not seen American paper money for nearly three years, having been paid in francs or marks since their arrival in Europe. Hereafter the Army post office and commissary in the American occupation zone are to be conducted on the dollar basis. Difficulties which have arisen during the last few months, when foreign exchange rates have fluctuated rapidly, resulted in a change in the system followed by the Treasury Department in Washington, the Army post office, the dispatch says, having often lost money because of the exchange situation. The Service post office at Coblenz has been authorized to sell to any officer or soldier money orders in dollars to the amount of the buyer's monthly pay, accepting marks in payment at the rate of exchange prevailing the previous month. It has been found that if the mark rises few orders are bought, while

if the mark falls there is a rush on the office until its tills overflow with paper money.

Belgian General Reviews A.E. in G.

Lieutenant General Drubbel, of the Belgian army, who fought all through the World War, was one of the most active commanders in the Belgian service, and who is now territorial commander in Belgium, with headquarters in Antwerp, was the reviewing officer of American Forces in Germany at Coblenz on March 24, says the *Amaroc News*. The distinguished officer, with Mme. Drubbel, and his staff, made the trip from Antwerp to Major Gen. H. T. Allen's headquarters by automobile, his visit being to the American commander. Upon General Drubbel's arrival he was met by a mounted detachment, A.E. in G., commanded by Capt. Terry de la M. Allen, U.S.A., and escorted to the reviewing field, where the 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Hall, U.S.A., and the 8th Infantry band, were reviewed by the Belgian officer and General Allen and their staffs. Following the review the visitors were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Allen at luncheon at the quarters of the American commander. They returned to Antwerp later in the day.

Salvationists Aid Prisoners in A.E. in G.

Prison life in the A.E. in G. is to be more joyous in future, according to the *Amaroc News* of March 23, which announces that the Salvation Army detachment stationed at Coblenz, headquarters of the American forces, is to extend its work to embrace the disciplinary barracks and military prison. "A spacious club room is to be fitted up on the second floor of the military prison on Fischel strasse," it says. "It will have lounging chairs, writing tables, a library, games and a graphophone." At the disciplinary barracks at Fort Alexander "the club room is to be at once fitted up with games, furniture and musical instruments." The paper remarks that "neither of these places has heretofore been adequately provided with recreational facilities, and it is believed the present plans will prove of much benefit to those incarcerated." Excellent work is being done by the Salvationists also to ameliorate the condition of unfortunates in the Rhineland in civil life and to show them all the benefit of religion.

Decorations Presented at Kelly Field.

The entire command at Kelly Field, Texas, was paraded on April 16 for the purpose of presenting French decorations to three officers stationed at the field who won them in France. They were Major W. G. Schaulfer, jr., first wing operations officer; Major B. M. Chambers, commanding officer 1st Pursuit Group, and Lieut. J. G. Williamson, adjutant 1st Pursuit Group, Air Ser., U.S.A. The officers took their positions in the center of a hollow square formed by staff officers of the Southern Department on duty at Kelly and Brooks Fields; the Air Service Mechanics' School, 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Air Park Group and 1st Bombardment Group. Planes from the 1st Bombardment Group were lined up for inspection immediately south of the formation. Col. Archie Miller, Air Ser., U.S.A., presented the officers to be decorated to Col. J. E. Fehé, department Air Service officer, who in turn formally presented the medals and citations. Majors Schaulfer and Chambers received additional citations for the Croix de Guerre and the D. S.C. respectively, while Lieutenant Williamson was given the medal and citation of Officier de l'Académie Française. This decoration is of silver with crossed palms, inlaid with purple enamel and is suspended from a ribbon. The citation makes him a member of the French Academy. After the presentation planes of the 1st Pursuit and 1st Bombardment Groups passed over in review. A large number of visitors, including many ladies, from Fort Sam-Houston, Brooks Field and the city of San Antonio, were present.

14th Cavalry Practice March.

The first column of the 14th Cavalry which started from the lower Rio Grande on a practice march to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived at Fort Ringgold on April 14, after a hike which was replete with incidents in connection with which the Air Service figured prominently, says the Kelly Field News Letter. In spite of handicaps due to climatic conditions the Bombardment Group maintained daily contact with the moving land force. The routine of daily patrols and the daily delivery of mail was observed, while several officers were ferried by plane back and forth between San Antonio and their command for the transaction of official business. When the Cavalry was in camp at Zapata one officer was seriously injured while playing baseball. Upon request of the commanding officer a ship was flown from Kelly Field to fly the officer from Zapata to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston, a distance of 350 miles. The terrain immediately surrounding Zapata offers no landing fields, but Lieut. G. J. McGowan, U.S.A., who piloted the relief ship, showed exceptional skill by landing his deH-4 on a road between mesquite, picked up the injured officer and started for the hospital. He had not gone far when one of his oil leads broke and a few minutes later another. He was forced to land, but observing another ship passing over he signaled it down. Lieut. H. A. Johnson, 8th Aero Squadron, proved to be the pilot. He readily consented to take the injured officer to Kelly Field, which was done without further incident. The second column of the 14th Cavalry was to start for Fort Sam Houston on April 16. Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, commanding the 14th, and six other officers of the regiment and two of the attached medical personnel have sent a letter to the commanding officer, B Flight, 8th Aero Squadron, at Laredo, Texas, thanking him for the hospitalities and courtesies extended to the regiment while passing through Laredo, and also for the excellent manner in which the squadron functioned during the march from the lower Rio Grande to Fort Sam Houston, adding: "Our earnest hope is that should we be called into active service we would be fortunate enough to have you and your officers direct and secure us."

Return of Casuals on Transport Pocahontas.

Two cases of typhus were found among discharged Polish soldiers who arrived at New York April 21 from Danzig and Antwerp on the Army transport Pocahontas. Among the 2,135 passengers were twenty-one casual Army officers, field clerks, nurses and families of enlisted men. Instead of the Service men being taken to Camp Dix for demobilization, as was done in the case of those who arrived from the same ports the previous week on the *Antigone*, they, with other passengers, were all placed in quarantine on Hoffman Island, in lower New York Bay, to be kept for observation in view of the possibility of other cases of the disease developing. Of those on board 1,626 are Polish-Americans returning from Europe. Recruiting officers at Camp Dix, N.J., say that about 25 per cent. of these applied overseas for service in the U.S. Army. A dispatch from Coblenz, dated April 21, states that the American Forces in Germany

have undertaken the work of disinfecting the 25,000 Polish-American soldiers who are being returned to the United States on American ships. The work is being done at Danzig, where the men embark, and also by American troops at Warsaw, Poland, who are under command of Col. Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A. Disinfection on a large scale, says the dispatch, is being carried on with the object of preventing returning soldiers from carrying the disease to the United States.

Memorial Edition for 5th Field Artillery, A.E.F.

The Howitzer, "manned by the enlisted veterans of the 5th Field Artillery," as the announcement reads, and published at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on April 15 published a memorial edition for those members of the organization who died in France in the World War. Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., who commanded the 5th Division in France for a time, and of which organization the 5th Field Artillery was part, contributed an article praising the regiment for its valor in war and for its general efficiency. There is also a eulogy from Lieut. Col. Harcourt Hervey, U.S.A., the regimental commander, as well as contributions from various batteries in praise of members who died overseas.

Athletics in Northeastern Department.

Basketball will inaugurate the championship tryouts for the Northeastern Department at Camp Devens on April 26. On the 27th boxing and wrestling finals will be held. Many competing athletes are expected to be present. Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A., with Majors A. B. Hitchcock, J. C. Macdonald, W. E. Brown and Lieut. R. E. Shum, U.S.A., is doing everything to make the contests of interest.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Branch No. 1 of the Army Relief Society held its annual meeting at the house of Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East 37th street, New York city, on April 15. The secretary reported a fairly good year. The branch has lost several much loved members by death, and letters of sympathy were sent to the families. The treasurer's statement was read. While the sum received from the sections was not quite complete, the treasurer hopes a larger sum can be reported before the annual meeting of the National Society.

The branch has added some new members to the sections, with three life members—Mr. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper and the Rev. H. Percy Silver. Contributions announced included the following: In memory of Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Pearson, through Mrs. George H. Sands, \$200; in memory of Mr. Henry F. Jones, through Mrs. James S. Jones, \$100; in memory of John Jerome Kelly, through Miss Josephine Kelly, \$100. There have been no entertainments during the past year, but it is hoped to have the annual garden party on Governors Island, New York harbor, in early June.

The following officers were elected for 1920-1921: President, Mrs. Charles F. Roe; vice presidents, Mrs. Willis E. Hall, Mrs. Orin B. Mitchem, Mrs. L. C. French, Mrs. Henry D. Norris and Mrs. Homer Lee; secretary, Mrs. Charles McQuiston; treasurer, Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney.

The regular annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held at No. 4 West 53d street, New York city, on Wednesday afternoon, April 28, 1920, at three o'clock.

AMERICAN LEGION NOTES.

The educational and Americanization program now being carried out in the Army has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee of the American Legion and in a formal resolution adopted at the last session of the committee in Washington it was recommended that "legion posts throughout the country co-operate with the Army in this worth-while undertaking." Benedict Crowell, as Acting Secretary of War, wrote to Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the legion, on April 1, expressing his thanks for the promised support of the legion to this movement.

The National Executive Committee of the American Legion at a meeting held in Washington, D.C., agreed that the legion, through voluntary contributions, shall raise sufficient funds to decorate the grave of every American soldier and sailor in Europe on Memorial Day. Each state department of the legion, therefore, has been requested to call the matter to the attention of individual posts throughout the country, with the suggestion that contributions be sent to the treasurer at national headquarters. Arrangements are being made with posts of the legion in England and in Paris to look after the necessary details.

The first number of the California Legion Monthly, for April, has made its appearance. Published at San Francisco under the direction of what is termed a "publication committee and editorial board," consisting of nine members, it is the official organ of the Department of California, American Legion. The present issue contains, among other features, an article by Stewart Edward White on "What Kind of Politics Can We Get Into?" in which he says, referring to politics in a broader sense: "The legion will have to take part in these affairs if it is not to become a mere social club or mutual benefit society." Of the bonus he says: "The men ought to have it, but we ought not to ask for something purely individual to ourselves. We may strive to influence legislation, but it must be legislation beneficial to others rather than ourselves as a body." In "Sticking Together" Walter H. Killam says: "The legion must present a united front to the people on important issues if real results are to be obtained." David P. Barrow, commander of the Department of California, writes of "Why I Oppose a Bonus," and declares: "I believe the course recently taken by the national executive committee and our legislative committee at Washington is injudicious and regrettable." Further on he says: "We cannot afford to have our fine purpose marred by what will be generally regarded as an organized assault upon the public treasury." There are other features which will interest legion men, as well as a number of clever cartoons.

The Red Chevron, published monthly in the interest of former Service men at Caldwell, Idaho, is the latest publication of its kind to make its appearance. Consisting of thirty-two pages, with a number of illustrations, it is devoted more especially to the interests of members of the American Legion and to setting forth the advantages offered to those contemplating settling in the Northwest, particularly in Idaho.

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INFORMATION WANTED: If W. J. T., who left Owego in March, 1918, and who was formerly in "K" Co., 12th Inf., will write it will be to his advantage.

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For 37th Infantry Band, Fort McIntosh, Texas: Solo Bb Cornet; for man who can fill the chair satisfactorily, and who is otherwise qualified, there will be a vacancy in June for position of Sergeant Bugler. Solo Bb Clarinet: Need a thoroughly experienced man for this chair, a gentleman and a worker. Vacancy for such a man in July for position of Assistant Band Leader. Eb Clarinet, Flute and Piccolo, Saxophones, 2d Horn, Bb Bass will also be required within the next few weeks. Competent Pianist who desires to take up study of Band instrument also write. Men who double in orchestra preferred. Carl Emil Everlof, Band Leader.

WANTED: Retired non-commissioned officer to do office work and take charge of Government property. Fine opportunity for right man. Apply Superintendent, Sewanee Military Academy, Palatka, Fla.

Several Naval and Army (Infantry) Reserve Officers wanted for Culver Summer Schools, June 30-Aug. 25. Address Culver Summer Schools, Culver, Ind., giving record and references.

An Army officer's widow wishes to take charge of officers' mess. Address M. W., c/o Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

Able bodied men wanted. Enlist for 49th Infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

MUSICIANS WANTED: For Band, Third Field Artillery—Motorized Regiment. Positions open to performers with ability. Musical duties only. Write Captain W. K. Weaver, Adjutant, or Bandleader at Camp Grant, Ill.

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ARMY TRAVELING-SALES COMMISSARIES.

Traveling sales commissaries which proved popular with the U.S. Army in France, where they were developed under Q.M. Gen. H. L. Rogers, will be supplied to the 4th, 14th and 16th Cavalry Regiments, according to Col. M. R. Hilgard, chief quartermaster and zone supply officer, Southern Department. These commissaries will be on hand at each stop to sell cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, candy and other articles to the troops. Schedules are being prepared so that fresh meats and other foods will reach each troop every day. In France, during the two years' operation of the Paris sales commissary, an annual average business of nearly \$2,000,000 was transacted. At the prices prevailing in Paris during that period it has been estimated that the paying to the men of the A.E.F. and auxiliary organizations through the

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foresight of the Quartermaster Corps did not fall short of \$3,000,000.

NAVY COAL BIDS TO BE REOPENED.

Because of the failure to receive satisfactory bids for the coal requirements of the U.S. Navy, Secretary Daniels announced on April 21 that proposals have been again issued and bids will be opened on May 18. It is considered desirable to return to the practice of awarding contracts after competitive bidding for the total of about 2,300,000 tons of bituminous coal and 60,000 tons of anthracite coal. On the original bids only 522,300 and 25,400 tons, respectively, were received.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Army Mutual Aid Association was held on April 20 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C. Considerable business of a routine nature was transacted and the following Regular Army officers re-elected: Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, president; Col. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., vice president; Major Henry R. Stiles, secretary-treasurer.

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PAY BILL CONFERENCES NEAR AGREEMENT.

Principles of Wadsworth Bill to be Adopted.

Conferences between managers on the part of the Senate and House relative to the amended Kelley bill granting increases in pay to commissioned and enlisted personnel in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, were held on April 19, 20 and 21. On the latter date the conference lasted three and a half hours and as a result it was indicated by the attitude of some of the conferees that they were approaching a general agreement. It was stated that various plans had been under consideration and that especial emphasis had been laid on the needs of the junior officers of all the Services. But as to how great or small the increases would be or when the higher pay would become effective nothing was divulged. The conferences have resulted in an agreement on the principles of the Wadsworth bill (now the amended Kelley bill), as to including all the Services in the schedule finally adopted. Members of the conference stated that since the sessions are executive it was patent that many statements printed in the press were unauthorized, since nothing in detail had been given out by any member of the conference. One member said that he expected the conference at its next session, probably to-day (April 24), to reach a unanimous decision. A House member stated that the only point of contention had been over extending the higher increases where most needed, but on the tentative plan to make the increased pay retroactive to Jan. 1, 1920, the conferees were amenable to reason.

Among the sliding scales of addition to pay suggested in the conference was the following tentative plan to care for the two military services. Army: Second lieutenant, \$240; first lieutenant, \$300; captain, \$720; major, \$840; lieutenant colonels and colonels, \$800. Navy: Ensign, \$240; junior lieutenant, \$300; senior lieutenant, \$720; lieutenant commander, \$840; commanders and captains, \$800. Percentage scale for enlisted personnel, from 10 to 78 per cent. At the next meeting of the conferees Senator Wadsworth will have estimates from the Army as to the total cost of the various tentative schedules suggested by the conferees.

Representative Britten, of the House conferees, stated that Congress must immediately enact legislation that will give a living wage to the commissioned and enlisted personnel, particularly of the Navy. He said: "I do not propose to be a party to any wage conference which will force officers in the military service of the Government to apologize for themselves or for the appearance of their families, and shall therefore do everything in my power to bring about such increases in their pay and in the pay of the enlisted personnel that will make for happy ships as well as happy homes, and until this has been accomplished, the American Navy will not be a success." He deprecated the condition in the Navy, which he attributed to "the niggardly salaries prescribed for men who refuse or are compelled to stay in the military service even at the expense of a destroyed character record, besmirched with the charge of desertion from what ought to be the most noble service in the gift of the Government."

These remarks of Mr. Britten's are in line with what Mr. Olney said in the House on April 15, when he expressed his regret that the provision for pay of officers in the Army Appropriation bill "did not contain the proposed increase in pay for the officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and other Service corps" and he expressed the hope that the House would take action on this matter "at least before adjourning, and the sooner the better, because every day the Army and Navy are becoming more and more demoralized on account of inadequate pay, and said officers can not support their families and subsist on the small salaries paid them." Mr. Olney then made the following promising statement: "I may say for the benefit of the House that I have consulted the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs within ten minutes and he assures me that something will come out of conference, or a compromise bill will be offered, carrying an appropriation of \$40,000,000 to take care of this emergency."

Among the reports concerning the progress of the pay bill conferences appearing in the newspapers, which were of course entirely unauthorized and largely guesses as to the probable outcome of the conference, were that on April 20 "increased pay for commissioned officers and the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Public Health Services was agreed upon by House and Senate conferees. The amount of the increase and its duration, as well as other details, remain to be worked out. The House conferees receded in favor of the general principles of the Senate measure, which provided for a twenty per cent. advance for all members of all the Services." On April 21 a special dispatch to the New York Sun and Herald said: "Senate and House conferees on the Army, Navy and Marine

Corps Pay bill have agreed to make the increases finally agreed upon retroactive to Jan. 1 and effective until July 1, 1922. Another agreement gives the increase to all men in the Navy from captain down and in the Army and Marine Corps from colonel down. The amount of the increases for the various grades still is not agreed upon.

These reports are of some interest, but as has been said, there has been as yet no definite indication of the exact details of the expected agreement on an increase in Service pay.

ECONOMIES IN DUAL AIR SERVICES.

Unless any matter connected with the Services becomes a "news story" or a political question the daily papers take little or no interest in it, a case in point being aviation in relation to the Army and Navy. Since Senator New withdrew from consideration his bill to establish a separate Department of the Air and to combine in one force all our military aviation establishments, Army and Navy aviation has been considered a dead dog in the pit of journalism. Even the announcement by Mr. Kahn in the House, on April 16, that one proviso of the Army Appropriation bill concerning the Air Service alone would effect a saving of \$10,000,000 annually did not awaken the slightest public interest in this matter of Army and Navy aviation, although this economy practically amounts to one-fifth of the total appropriations allowed for the two Services in the present state of the appropriation bills for 1921.

One of the Representatives asked the Speaker what effect the proviso in the Army Appropriation bill concerning the Air Service would have, the proviso reading: "That hereafter the Army Air Service shall control all the aerial operations attached to a fleet." Mr. Briggs asked on this point, "does that mean all naval stations along the coast of the United States now going to be turned over to the Army for operation?" Mr. Kahn explained, by way of reply: "No. The immediate effect of that provision, we were told, would be a saving of about \$10,000,000 a year. The intention is that there shall be no duplication of work as between the Army and the Navy. The Navy shall operate in connection with our Fleet. The Army aviation shall operate in all land operations. The committee was reliably told that a very material saving in the expense of the aviation services could be made by the adoption of this provision." He further declared that there were no objections raised by the Navy Department to this provision nor did it contemplate the operation by the Army of the land bases of the naval stations along our coasts.

Mr. Kahn did not state, although he might have done so, that this saving of \$10,000,000 annually by the adoption of an Army and Navy aircraft policy was an argument in favor of keeping the two Air Services as separate military bodies as our Army and Navy officers, for the most part, have insisted they should be. From the viewpoint of national finances alone this economy is a striking one since up to the present the total appropriations for aviation in the two Services is only \$52,500,000 for the fiscal year 1921. That such an economy could be brought about is primarily due to the adoption by the War and Navy Departments of the "Army and Navy Aircraft Policy" which was described in our issue of Jan. 31, page 675. It is distinctly provided in that program that "the functions of aircraft assigned under Army (c) and the Navy (e) are a duplication of functions." That our two Services were duplicating their functions was one of the arguments of those advocating a separate Air Service under a Department of Air. The economy referred to by Mr. Kahn in the House on April 16 shows that when such duplication of functions is foreseen and provided for in advance of actualities it can be turned to economy in the best sense of the word.

RESERVE CORPS NOTES.

Reserve Officers and Service Associations.

In connection with the statement of War Department policy relative to Reserve officers, printed in our issue of April 17, page 997, and a previous item concerning the organization of local associations of Reserve officers in our issue of April 10, page 965, inquiries reaching the War Department have been answered by letters expressing the appreciation of the War Department of the desire of Reserve officers of a particular locality to meet for the discussion of military subjects. The War Department view is that such local meetings are capable of accomplishing much that is desirable and that good will come from keeping in touch with current military events and matters promoting the efficiency of the Reserve officers. The department, however, desiring that Reserve officers shall feel they are a part of the Regular Army, not a separate and distinct class, but an integral part of the whole, with common interest with the officers holding permanent commissions, inclines to the belief that the Reserve officer should affiliate with the existing associations of officers of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, Dental Corps and Medical Corps, to which they are eligible. Local gatherings of Reserve and Regular officers for their mutual benefit enrolled in these existing associations are, therefore, being encouraged by the War Department, which emphasizes and approves the technical journals published in the interest of these associations, in which there appear matters of special interest such as courses in minor tactics, drill regulations, etc. Close affiliation between officers of the Regular personnel and the Reserve personnel of the Army will be

much more effectively accomplished through the established Service associations, in the view of the department, than by a separate association composed of Reserve officers alone, consequently the department is withholding at this time approval of or encouragement to the plan for the establishment of a national association of officers of the Reserve Corps.

Reserve Commissions During March.

During the month of March 4,662 commissions were granted in the Reserve Corps, the total commissions as of April 1 being 69,098. Appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps by grades are: Brigadier general, 8; colonel, 269; lieutenant colonel, 1,097; major, 5,830; captain, 13,682; first lieutenant, 10,389; second lieutenant, 31,823. Distribution by arms and services: Infantry, 20,156; Q.M. Corps, 9,028; Field Artillery, 8,416; Medical Corps, 6,382; Aviation (flying), 5,503; Corps of Engineers, 4,231; Aviation (non-flying), 3,584; Dental Corps, 2,875; Ordnance Department, 2,651; Coast Artillery Corps, 2,586; Signal Corps, 1,417; Cavalry, 749; Chaplains, 616; Veterinary Corps, 434; A.G. Department, 284; J.A.G. Department, 149; I.G. Department, 16; Aviation (balloon), 15; at large, 6.

REVISION OF ARTICLES OF WAR.

Crowder's Military Justice Plan Prevails.

When on April 19 the Senate adopted as an amendment to the Army Reorganization bill a revision of the Articles of War, as introduced by Senator Chamberlain, who has led in the controversy over "military justice" prevailing the last two years, the Senate approved the recommendations of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., thereby rejecting very generally the proposals of former Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, who was acting Judge Advocate General during the latter months of the period of the war. And this despite this statement of Senator Chamberlain in his explanation to the Senate: "I may say that many of the provisions of Senate Bill 64 (the so-called Chamberlain-Crowder draft) are embodied in this amendment. Many of the provisions of the Kernan board's recommendations are embodied in it, as well as many provisions proposed by the War Department." The fact is, however, that the amendments were reported the previous week by Senator Warren, chairman, with the concurrence of Senators Lenroot and Chamberlain, the other members of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which has had under consideration Senate Bill 64 for the revision of the Articles of War. This sub-committee report now adopted by the Senate is the Chamberlain-Ansell bill "with an amendment." And this "amendment" struck out all of the Chamberlain-Ansell bill except the enacting clause and inserted in lieu of it the committee's own draft, which is substantially the revision submitted to it by General Crowder with the approval of the War Department, with clarifying changes made by the committee to seven articles.

The broad underlying principles of this Crowder revision are to preserve the general structure of our military law and practice, while utilizing the lessons gained from experience in the World War. The chief modifications of existing statutory law are in the direction of embodying in statutory form present practices under existing regulations. And it may be said that military opinion will support this revision all the more strongly because of what it rejects of the Chamberlain-Ansell provisions. For example, the revision rejects the idea of a "court judge advocate" clothed with arbitrary power to control the court in respect to the composition of the court, challenges, rulings on questions of law, sentences and suspension of sentence. For this plan the revision substitutes the recommendation of General Crowder that a "law member" be provided for every general court-martial, with advisory powers similar to those of the law members of the British field general courts-martial.

No Enlisted Men on Courts.

The revision adopted rejects the idea of placing enlisted men on the courts. It rejects the idea of a civilian court of military appeals, and leaves the review of military trials in the hands of military legal officers and proper military authorities, as recommended by the Kernan board and General Crowder. The organization of the existing board of review in the Judge Advocate General's Office which has operated under authority of General Order No. 7, W.D., Jan. 17, 1918, is made permanent. The board is advisory only to the Judge Advocate General, by whom its members are appointed from among the officers of his department. The committee bill departs in one respect from the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, in providing that when the Judge Advocate General is in concurrence with the board of review in disapproving the findings or sentence of a general court-martial he is to send the proceedings back for revision or new trial or other proper disposition without any action by the President, thereby relieving the President of labor in passing upon such cases.

The revision adopted also requires a unanimous vote for a death sentence instead of a three-fourths vote, as the Judge Advocate General had recommended—a requirement to which there can be no insistent Service objection. Another departure from his recommendation is in subjecting officers of whatever grade to trial by special courts-martial. It follows the report of the Kernan board in allowing one peremptory challenge for each side in trials by general and special courts, with the

provision that the law members of the court shall not be challenged except for cause. It also requires the permanent preservation of records of special court-martial trials.

In presenting the proposed revision to the Senate sub-committee in December, 1919, General Crowder summed up its provisions by stating the appended salient features which this revision, if enacted into law, will introduce into the court-martial system—all of which were adopted by the committee, in substance, except points No. 15 and 19. These features of the revision are:

Salient Features of the Revision.

1. A charge must be preferred under oath, by any person subject to military law.
2. Speedy but thorough and impartial preliminary investigation will be had in all cases.
3. Under the proposed revision commanding officers will be brought more frequently into personal contact with alleged offenders.
4. Disciplinary punishments, properly limited, are preferred to trial.
5. Neither trial nor punishment on trivial charges, no action by a court when disciplinary action is sufficient, no trial by either special or general court-martial when an inferior court can properly dispose of the case.
6. Junior officers made subject to disciplinary punishment as well as enlisted men.
7. Punishing power of summary courts reduced to one month, in order the sooner to return offenders to a duty status.
8. Summary and special courts' power of forfeiture reduced to two-thirds of soldier's monthly pay in order that funds for laundry, toilet necessities, etc., may be available.
9. Maximum limitations of membership of court in special and general courts-martial removed, to prevent technical reversals in some cases; not to increase the size of courts, as quality is more important than quantity.
10. All members of the various courts to be the best available for the duty—age, training and judicial temperament considered.
11. Law member of general courts-martial provided.
12. The right to counsel fully recognized. Defense counsel and assistant defense counsel, when needed, provided.
13. This revision rejects in its entirety the provisions of S. 64, providing for a court judge advocate with power himself to determine the sentence and to exercise other large powers heretofore vested in the court and reviewing authority.
14. The provisions of S. 64 for enlisted members of courts are rejected.
15. It rejects the peremptory challenge provision of S. 64 and the Kernan-O'Ryan-Ugden Board. [The Committee bill as adopted, however, following the Kernan Board's recommendation, provides for one peremptory challenge for each side.]
16. The oath of the trial judge advocate is changed to insert an allegation to faithfully and impartially perform his duty (existing practice should not be modified even with law member and defense counsel provided).
17. It rejects the provisions of S. 64, which introduces a prohibition against the Government using depositions in cases involving dismissal and dishonorable discharge. The usual condition of Army service necessitates the use of depositions.
18. Embodies in statutory form the existing practice requiring reference to a staff judge advocate for his action and advice before referring charges to a general court-martial or acting on the proceedings thereof.
19. Death sentences to require three-fourths vote instead of two-thirds vote. [The Committee bill as adopted requires a unanimous vote.]
20. For convictions other than death, two-thirds vote instead of a majority vote required.
21. Acquittals to be announced by the court.
22. No reconsideration of acquittals, and no increase of sentence on revision or new trial.
23. Certain convictions, under regulations, to be announced by the court.
24. The proposed revision authorizes the President to prescribe limits of punishment in time of war as well as in time of peace.

Maximum Penalties Rejected.

- It rejects the feature of S. 64 prescribing maximum penalties for each offense. Offenses in the military service are committed under such varying conditions as to make statutory standardization impracticable.
- Limits penitentiary confinement in time of peace to the maximum period of the civil law on which such confinement is based.
- Willful absence from dangerous duty is made desertion as it is in the British service.
- Failure to expedite action on charges is made a specific offense.
- It rejects the provisions of S. 64 which would permit only the President to confirm death sentences in cases of guerrillas, war traitors or any enemy violating the laws of war, no matter how revolting the crime, or how great the necessity of repressing such actions, and irrespective of what distance from Washington our troops may be operating.
- It likewise rejects the provision of S. 64 that drunkenness on duty in the zone of combat is a capital offense.
- Certain felonies are made triable under the 93d Article of War which have heretofore been triable only under the general article.
- Provides for an adequate legal review of all trials by general courts-martial, and for effective appellate power.

ACTION ON NAVY PERSONNEL.

Chairman Page, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, stated on April 22 that the Naval Appropriation bill would come up for consideration in the Senate on April 26. Although Senator Page declined to forecast the fate of the amendments providing for Navy and Marine Corps personnel, which were offered by Senator Poindexter and lie on the table, it was learned that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs was in agreement on these provisions with the House Committee, which had requested that the provisions be made a rider to the Naval Appropriation bill, but which action failed to mature because the House Committee's request reached the Senate Committee after it had reported the Naval Appropriation bill out of committee. No difficulty in passing the so-called Poindexter amendments as to personnel as a rider to the appropriation measure on the floor of the Senate was anticipated, hence the whole question of appropriations for the Navy and provisions for adequate personnel for the Navy and Marine Corps was expected to be adjusted in conference after the amended bill is passed by the Senate.

RESULTS OF U.S. NAVY RECRUITING.

Reports of enlistments in the U.S. Navy for the week ending April 15 give a total of 655, a loss of 46 as compared with the previous week's report. This total included 508 first enlistments, 94 re-enlistments, and 53 Reservists transferred to the Regular Navy. By divisions the totals for the week were as follows: New England, 116; Eastern, 267; Central, 58; West Central, 57; Southern, 55; Southeastern, 65; Western, 37.

NAVY'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR INQUIRY.

(Continued from page 1032.)

he would discuss this question further in his testimony. Paragraphs 36 and 37 were correct, said Captain Pratt, but that they required further explanation than what Admiral Sims had stated. The Captain contended that he had not been aware of any friction in handling communication during the war and that "this sense of dissatisfaction appears to be of somewhat recent origin for I did not notice it during the progress of the war."

Paragraphs 38 and 41 and 42 were correct, Captain Pratt said, adding that there were two contentions in the discussion, and that the department recognized and approved Admiral Sims' plan of convoy for the troops.

In concluding his testimony of April 19 Captain Pratt in discussing Paragraph 43 said that submarines did attack merchant vessels oftener than troopships, but not for the military reason that it was better to sink supplies than troops. The public and the War Department demanded adequate protection for their troop transports and it was given, declared Captain Pratt.

Organization of Patrols.

Resuming his testimony on April 20 after recess, Captain Pratt submitted further prepared comment on paragraphs of Admiral Sims' letter.

"The Office of Operations," declared Captain Pratt in his comment on Paragraph 44, "realized full well that the areas mentioned were not vital areas with one exception. It was strictly necessary to preserve the flow of oil from Mexico and the Gulf to Europe. This oil was vital to the British fleet and to our own, and the oil reserve was low." Continuing, he said that in the summer of 1917 the Navy Department began the task of withdrawing its few remaining forces of every description from all other stations in the world and of focusing them in the war area. He stated that the destroyers in the Philippines were sent through the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, and only a few old submarines and small gunboats taken during the Spanish War, together with one old monitor, were left in Asiatic waters. All other available craft in the Pacific was brought to the Atlantic, he added. "A division of four cruisers, which was later reduced, was maintained in South American waters under Admiral Caperton to co-operate with South American countries, principally Brazil." The Caribbean patrol was organized in April. The home forces were reduced to the minimum in conformity with the policy laid down by the department. All available craft for anti-submarine duty, except ships necessary for convoy purposes, was dispatched overseas as early as possible, declared the Captain, adding: "When our submarines were asked for they were sent, as soon as they could be made ready, but if I recollect correctly, at the time of asking, Admiral Sims did not want them all sent, and at various times he advised their use by us in home waters in case of attacks by German submarines. The new destroyers building were, with very few exceptions, upon completion, slated to go across for operations in European waters."

Regarding Paragraph 45, Captain Pratt stated that the craft withheld here, excepting the submarines, were practically useless as submarine fighters and were almost exclusively craft that could not get across the Atlantic. Among other comments of Captain Pratt were the following:

Paragraph 46. This is true, and it was an error in judgment, I think. The Office of Operations was just as badly off. We gave them in London the best men that we had in our office here to help them out, when we could not spare them. At the beginning of this war, the Navy was very short in trained officers and men to cope with operations of the magnitude which we were called upon to undertake. This shortage retarded the flow of trained men and ships to Europe. The Fleet and all home craft, including the cruisers used in convoy, had to be used for training purposes. The Navy had to be expanded from some sixty thousand odd men to over five hundred thousand, and, while training, had to operate at the same time.

Paragraph 47. This is correct. We were in the same fix and far worse, at home. The Fleet claimed it was being ruined by lack of trained officers. There were only so many and they had to be spread out in a very thin layer.

Paragraph 49. This policy had already been started on this side of the water. Admiral Sims' forces were the only ones that were anywhere near manned to full complement either in officers or men. In proportion to the forces he had under him, he had more trained men and officers than the rest of the Navy. This was a perfectly correct policy to pursue, in view of the fact that these were the men who would be most actively engaged with the enemy. Everybody wanted to go with Sims where the fighting and glory were to be, and none wanted to stay at home with the drudgery. I must reiterate again that the necessity for sending anti-submarine forces abroad was fully recognized. The results were not what either Admiral Sims nor we desired; but the principle was recognized and an earnest effort was being made to get them fit and overseas as fast as possible.

Paragraph 53. Granted. It was a stupendous task with which we were confronted. An adequate staff was required from the beginning. When Admiral Benson went abroad this office was stripped of some of its best men when they could not be spared. In spite of the difficulties, the fund of operating information, plans, policies, data from all of the Allied nations except Russia, etc., collected in our office through the efforts of Admiral Sims, was enormous.

Paragraph 54. This seems hardly the correct way to express the situation. It was natural that the complete understanding and co-operation, which we hoped for and which grew as the war progressed, should not exist at first in the same degree as it did later. It is not possible to jump from peace to war, and in a few days have every man alive to the situation, and to the danger and responsibilities confronting him, to the same extent that he is later. We all developed as the war progressed. It was not a misunderstanding, but rather a natural period of transition during which the viewpoints became adjusted to each other.

Objections to Suggestion of Department in London.

Paragraph 55. This principle seems sound so long as the operations were confined to tactical operations, and conformed with the general plans and policies approved by the Admiralty and in Washington. The department at home should not interfere with the detailed movements of our naval forces at the front, and did not in any marked degree do it, but should set its mark of approval upon every change of plan of magnitude or any new important plan, before the operations involved in these changes were carried on at the front, without reference to the department. If this paragraph is intended to carry the suggestion that the Navy Department should be moved to London, the suggestion is not sound.

Paragraph 59. This is correct. With reference, however, to our total naval effort, this position is not necessarily at the front. Our total naval effort in this war consisted less in the operation of forces at the front than in a logistic effort in the rear, in which the greatest problems we had to contend with originated and had to be solved here at home. It must be noted that in this war the main united naval effort was one of logistics.

Paragraph 60. It was always the department's intention to keep Admiral Sims fully informed in all such matters. If we failed in this respect it was, of course, an error and an omission. Errors happened, naturally, but in the vital essentials he was informed. There was, moreover, a double check in this matter. We were at all times in the closest touch here with the various naval representatives of the Allies, particularly with the British commander-in-chief and with the French commander-in-chief, and the various liaison officers. We had no secrets from them and they had none which they kept from us. Matters of importance which we might have forgotten to inform

Admiral Sims about would be almost sure to reach the naval department of one of the Allied powers with which we were closely associated. Admiral Sims' representatives in Europe were closely in touch with each Allied office. He was almost sure to be in touch with all information, as he had been, at his own request, created attaché in London, and we had directed all other attachés to forward their important information through him first before sending it to us, that he might be in position, if necessary, to act immediately without reference to the department at home if the urgency of the situation demanded.

Paragraph 65. This is a matter of opinion. We were the source of all supplies and the center of all supply efforts. This is one of the reasons why, as I have stated before, this war was one of logistics. The War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Army Supply and Transportation facilities, the railroad transportation facilities of the country, the naval supply and transportation system, and many other war organizations, all centered here. It was right and proper that foreign representatives here should have the interests of their various countries. The Office of Operations had its representatives in every war organization, and being also, in touch with Admiral Sims, could handle such matters in a manner which accorded best both with our country's resources and with the demands made upon them. This could be done better here than in London. The office in London might have presented the naval demands, but I do not believe it could have better presented all demands, and it was not in touch with the supplies at source, nor with the numerous war organizations created here to cope with exactly this problem. All of Admiral Sims' requests for supplies, and his representations to us concerning foreign needs, received prompt attention. The Admiral was not the only person in this war with whom the department had dealings. It seems necessary to explain that Admiral Sims, important as he was, could not and ought not to attempt to handle the work of the entire Navy. There were many things for the department to do with which he had no concern, nor could he be the organization for it. Though he was the Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations at the front, it is also necessary for him to have a correct perspective of the department's position.

Sims Was Unfamiliar with Home Organizations.

Paragraph 66. This position is untenable. The Admiral evidently has no conception of the tremendous size of the various war organizations built up in the United States. The representatives of the Allies had to be here at source. It is a fair claim that the final decision must be made here in Washington. Paragraph 69. Many suggestions were received by us, and these ideas were sent to Admiral Sims to discuss with the Admiralty as to their practicability. Without doubt, many were entirely impracticable, but the method has common sense nevertheless. None of these plans, moreover, were forced upon the Admiral against his objections. As a matter of record, two plans, "The North Sea Mine Barrage" plan, and the plan for placing our fourteen-inch guns in France did originate, or were in a great measure worked out, in the department. Both of these plans were reasonably successful.

Paragraph 71. This was a matter of policy and handled by the Bureau of Navigation and the Secretary of the Navy. Any other system, however, than the one adopted by the Navy would have created hard feeling in the rest of the Service. Uniformity of system throughout the Service was evidently what was aimed at. The officers and men who were not able to get to the front, through force of circumstances, were never quite satisfied with their lot and felt that they were in a position which gave them much hard work and drudgery, with very little opportunity to reap any of the glory. Admiral Sims' recommendations should have been given great weight.

Paragraph 74. It is the universal practice in the Navy for flag officers to make the recommendations for their subordinates. The final assignments are made by the Secretary in consultation with the Chief of Naval Operations. It is conducive to efficiency to associate those officers together whose relations are bound to be harmonious.

Department Plans Before the War.

Captain Pratt declared that the department was supplied with war plans before the war and during the war. The Captain submitted thirty instances of plans for war to the committee, including a survey of the diplomatic situation, prior to the war. Captain Pratt charged that Admiral Fiske was in error when that officer made the charge that the department was without a planning and war section division. "There was one," declared the Captain.

In addition to his testimony, Captain Pratt submitted a history of the Northern Mine Barrage in the North Sea, showing that the Chief of Operations and the Secretary had approved of the plan. "We never intended to interfere with the overseas plan of receiving the incoming ships," declared Captain Pratt, in reference to Admiral Sims' charges that the Navy Department attempted to outline his plan for guarding the incoming ships. A British officer gave the department here valuable assistance in determining a routing plan, added Captain Pratt. Every attempt was made by the Office of Operations to co-operate with the overseas section, said Captain Pratt, who cited the conduct of operations in Brazilian waters, where the department deemed it right to supervise the work at times.

Captain Pratt Continues His Testimony.

Captain Pratt devoted considerable of his testimony on April 21 in reply to Paragraph 78 of Admiral Sims' letter. "The charges," said Captain Pratt, "amounted to: Interfering with his command and authority, failure to support him, and the very grave one of jeopardizing the Allied cause by failing to throw our hearts and efforts into the war during the first six months of it. The first point, however, in his (Admiral Sims') paper to be noted is the fact that the lessons spoken of are criticisms; and the second point to be noted is that none of these criticisms are constructive. These criticisms are aimed directly at the Office of Operations, and its chief, the Chief of Naval Operations, who was the controlling and co-ordinating military head of all naval operations during this war."

Admiral Sims in his London office, declared Captain Pratt, was not the commander in the field or aloft in the sense indicated by Mahan. "This was a war of logistics," stated the Captain, "and the tactical operations of our naval forces at the front were the preliminaries to the great effort being carried on elsewhere." Admiral Sims was the commander of the divisions in advance, said the Captain, but not the general who commanded the whole Army. "The similarity of his position to that of General Pershing," said Captain Pratt, "which he has remarked upon in his testimony, only continued during such time as our Army was distributed amongst the Allies. When the Army united as an individual Army under our own leaders, with Pershing in general command, then the positions of Pershing and Sims became different." Captain Pratt asserted that Admiral Sims was the assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations at the front and that "he was not the Chief of Naval Operations, nor the commander-in-chief of the Fleet." Captain Pratt also declared that "It is necessary to consider these points, because many of Admiral Sims' contentions relative to the interference of the Chief of Naval Operations, which he complains of, seem to me to be based on a misconception of his position relative to that of the Chief of Naval Operations." Concerning criticism, Captain Pratt declared that "what the Navy needs is constructive criticism, to conserve, not to tear down the entire naval structure which was built up in the war."

Continuing his reply to Paragraph 78, Captain Pratt stated that "the Office of Naval Operations—which is charged with the preparation and operation of the Fleet

and of all naval forces—committed errors, some of which were stated in Admiral Sims' letter. But that we in particular, and the Navy Department in general, did not enter wholeheartedly into the campaign I own with authority deny." Captain Pratt said that the problems which confronted the department were stupendous and that Admiral Sims had seemed to overlook these difficulties, or that at least the Admiral had not mentioned them. "His was the task of asking for things," continued the Captain; "ours the work of supplying them." Again Captain Pratt said that "there were not issued to Admiral Sims any instructions beyond the simple statement of July 3, 1917, for the reason that the department did not, during the entire war, change its general attitude toward the policy therein indicated, though it allowed itself the right, from time to time, to make such concessions as would best further the Allied cause. It was best fitting that this broad outline of our naval policy should go to the State Department direct and that Admiral Sims should be furnished with a copy." Captain Pratt said the Navy Department relied on Admiral Sims to furnish it with every recommendation and plan necessary, and that the department fully co-operated with him.

Our Navy a "Battered Hulk" To-day.

In order to make clear the American policy of preparedness in peace times, at one point in his prepared testimony Captain Pratt declared: "Gentlemen, I ask you to consider for one moment the Navy of April, 1917, then the Navy on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, and finally the Navy of to-day. With men leaving the Service in droves and its ships lying idle at the Navy yards, your Navy to-day is but a battered hulk compared to what it was on Armistice Day, and were war to be declared to-day, would it be the Navy's fault that we are not instantly prepared?"

Captain Pratt denied absolutely that the Navy was responsible for loss of tonnage or life as charged by Admiral Sims. The Captain declared that Mr. Herbert Hoover, though admitting the gravity of the situation in the early period of the war, refused to be drawn into this controversy or to make a charge against the Navy. "In reviewing the general conduct of the war," said Captain Pratt, "after we entered, and starting with exactly the same forces at our disposal that we had in April, 1917, it is difficult to see wherein the plan of campaign would be changed, if we had to do it all over again." Concluding his reply to Paragraph 78, Captain Pratt said: "That the Navy's work was efficiently done, including even that of the Office of Operations, seems to be the consensus of opinion of most of the officers who have testified."

Having presented the gist of Admiral Sims' charges of Paragraph 78 to the committee, Captain Pratt submitted his prepared reply as follows:

The department relied on him, in close touch with the Allies, while guided by its fundamental principles, to formulate all general war plans within the area of his command and to send them back to us as the basis upon which we could begin our work. Plan after plan of his was handled this way. It is a proof of the co-operation we gave him that these matters were handled in this manner. Admiral Sims himself says, in his statement of the case, that the department did accept all of his plans and policies some six months after they were first made, but he does not seem to realize that they were the basis upon which we worked from the start. As to the consequences of plans made ahead of time to cope with the particular situation which confronted us upon entry into the war, it can be said that the General Board, which was the father and custodian of plans, had in its files many of them made in peace. None fitted this particular case in war. And none could ever meet this situation efficiently until Admiral Sims, as he himself has told us, could get in touch with the Admiralty and with the naval departments of the Allies and find out from them the real needs of the war. And he does not know, or at least he does not state that upon the basis of this information, in the early part of June, the process of switching the entire building program of the Navy from its battleship construction to cruisers, destroyers, tugs, aircraft and supply ships was begun. More destroyers were added in an entirely new program and room made on the ways for merchant ships. To-day I can find nothing in the evidence presented which makes me change my mind as to the soundness of the main, of the policies indicated as the department's policies.

In war, the Secretary of the Navy must lean on his naval advisor, the Chief of Naval Operations, who, with his aid must assume the responsibility of the general conduct of the naval operations of the war. Subject to instant removal from the office by the Secretary, if he is derelict in his duties, or fails to have the broad grasp of the situation which the gravity of war necessitates, the naval head must have military control in naval matters, and must accept the responsibility for the same. This situation was accepted, the operations of war conducted along these lines. To have interfered in military matters would have been folly, and this the Secretary of the Navy (for he represents the Navy Department) did not do, so far as plans, policy and operations are concerned, at any time when I was Acting Chief of Naval Operations, while Admiral Benson was absent abroad. The competency of the military head to make decisions on military matters was not questioned. That there were delays, that there were mistakes, that it took time before we got into this war in full force, is fully and frankly admitted, but that the guiding and directing heads in Washington of our Naval Establishment had, in the main, any misconception of their mission or lacked in their willingness to fully co-operate with the Allies, I deny.

What We Lacked in Beginning.

Some of the reasons why our Navy did not more quickly enter into the war in full force are perfectly natural, reasons, and will happen in any war. With the knowledge gained in this war, some might be avoided in future. Some of those which I think might be avoided are lack of material preparation in the absence of a well-planned program of building, repair and maintenance; lack of sufficient personnel and facilities; a training scheme; a building program planned specifically to meet the needs of the war the country intends to engage in, modern methods of organization and administration, and the maintenance of these nucleus organizations in peace, a budget system, an adequate sum of money ready at hand to be used at once as necessity dictates, a sum not to be mortgaged for any other purpose than that of national defense. But behind all these details there must be the determination of a united people, expressed through the proper authorities, that they desire and will declare war within a certain specified limit of time, and that within this limit of time they will give, through the proper channels, to their military leaders the power and means to so prepare and organize, that at the appointed time these organizations may strike. This practically pre-supposes a military and autocratic form of government, for in no purely democratic government do I believe this instant preparedness will ever exist.

The two forms of preparedness, and the most efficient which it is thought a democratic government will ever sanction, lies first in its fleet and second, in certain essential methods of training of the youth of our country. Behind the barracks of our Fleet all other war preparations may ripen. The readiness to strike instantly has always been the military man's dream. This thought is aggressive. It savors of the motives that have impelled the great military nations of the world. It grips our naval and military men's minds, though they be thoroughly democratic at heart, because the habits of a lifetime and thought have tended to make them see more clearly along the straight road of mechanical efficiency, than down the more devious but natural paths that human nature treads. The truths of my assumptions are, I believe, to be found in the history of Great Britain, one of the greatest democracies of the world. Especially would I point to her position at the time this great war broke. With an experience in European wars much greater than ours, with a warning of what might take place well ahead of time, the initial stroke found her unprepared to wage an

aggressive war. Behind her fleet she was forced to build up her military strength. Behind the bulwark of the Allied and of our own fleets we built up our full military and naval strength. A democratic government will, in my opinion, never be prepared to wage aggressive war in full strength at the start.

Admiral Sims has presented his evidence against the department, and particularly against the Office of Operations, with a great array of facts. Facts are like bricks; properly assembled they form an imposing edifice, but if this structure is to be enduring these facts must be united by the cement of sound reasoning. In making any just estimate of the situation which confronted our Navy, both at its entry into and during the progress of the war, no one man's opinion, however important be his post, can be given undue weight, but all of the conditions and influences here and abroad which acted on our naval war problem as a whole must be put in the balance and weighed. This problem was never localized. Our total naval effort had to be so adjusted that its weight was thrown to greatest advantage against the enemy forces as a whole. To this, end it was necessary that we co-ordinate both abroad and at home our efforts with those of all our Allies and with our own military and civil forces. This the Navy did successfully, as its record shows.

There is one charge, and only one, in this whole controversy, which is grave, and this was not in the original letter. It is as follows: "I am convinced that our failure to give adequate support with the means at our disposal during these first six months seriously and unnecessarily jeopardized the outcome of the whole war. In my opinion, it undoubtedly resulted in lengthening the war by several months, through the increased losses in merchant shipping that resulted therefrom. I believe that this failure, combined with the equally grave one of neglecting to prepare adequately during the few months previous, and the few months subsequent, to our declaration of war, probably postponed victory four months." Since the average loss of life per day was about 9,000, and the total daily cost was more than \$100,000,000, it can be appreciated what this delay meant to humanity, and how serious was any fault that resulted in materially prolonging hostilities.

I have told you of the Navy's struggle to prepare after war was declared. You have the figures showing the number of our destroyers, the best type of anti-submarine craft in the world, and other anti-submarine craft sent to Europe. You have been told of the plans made to build more destroyers. You have had testimony as to our willingness to co-operate in every way possible. What does Admiral Sims mean by the words, "I believe that this failure, considered with the equally grave one of neglecting to prepare adequately during the few months previous, and the few months subsequent to our declaration of war, probably postponed victory four months." What does he mean? Can we, a nation at peace, no matter what our inclinations may be, can we perform those overt acts of preparation which are only justified as acts of war? A mass of figures, cables and data have been submitted to substantiate the assumption made that our delay put victory four months behind, and cost humanity the price stated. This I deny. I wish to introduce a bit of evidence which controverts Admiral Sims's assumption that the few remaining craft we had on this side of the ocean could have been an influencing factor upon the early termination of the war. That power did not lie in the relative distribution of our forces but in the relative distribution of the forces of the British navy.

Analysis of Destroyer Situation.

The British navy knows its business. Nobody admires it and its magnificent work more than I do, but please note this—111 destroyers were with the Fleet, 213 on anti-submarine work. All this time we had only nine or ten left available on our own coast, and they were conveying ships when they could. Does it seem reasonable on this item to make out such a grave case against our Navy as "failure to give adequate support with means at our disposal during the first six months seriously and unnecessarily jeopardized the outcome of the whole war." I believe that this failure, combined with the equally grave one of neglecting to prepare adequately during the few months previous, and the few months subsequent to our declaration of war, probably postponed victory four months." Is not this straining a point to make a case against our Navy? I grant you that everything within reason should go over to Europe to combat the submarine, but at a pinch could not nine destroyers leave the Grand Fleet and join the anti-submarine forces working around the British Isles? Are we as able as Admiral Sims paints? I leave it to your judgment to decide. No, gentlemen, the balance of power to decide the submarine campaign never passed out of British hands during the critical months in question. We came in as soon as we could, but the submarine's fate was settled (though we did not know it at the time) before it was possible, within the limits of reason, for us to get into the game in force.

In this connection I wish to refer to Admiral Mayo's testimony on page 45. "The British destroyers at Queenstown were withdrawn after the arrival of our destroyers, notwithstanding that the area of operations there was repeatedly spoken of as being the critical one. If British destroyers had been kept there and the number increased, some of our destroyers could have been assigned with our battleship squadron and our Mining Force instead of depending on the British destroyers, as pointed out by Admiral Sims. Furthermore, the experience of our destroyers in all phases of their work would have been beneficial, and this certainly was desirable." This evidence, coupled with the distribution of destroyers to Grand Fleet, is fairly conclusive proof that the British thought they held the balance of power in their own hands.

In April of 1917 (the month we entered) the total ships sunk by submarines were 423; tonnage lost 846,863 tons. This was the month we entered the war, before our ships could get across and operate efficiently. Yet, note this was the apex of the submarine campaign. In May the losses were 320 ships; tonnage 551,778. In June the losses were 314 ships; tonnage 628,249; in July 240 ships, tonnage 502,048; in August 185 ships, tonnage 488,072. The following months throughout the war showed a steady decrease in tonnage losses; while in the first quarter of 1918 the building program we had inaugurated began to make its weight felt. No, gentlemen, as much as I would like to believe that we could have played a major role in putting down the submarine, and that therefore the major responsibility was ours, facts and figures tell a different story. The British themselves got it under control in May, 1917, before we could have gotten into the war, even with wings, and thereafter we were a very essential, but only a contributing cause to the defeat of the submarine.

There are points of contact between the German submarine drive in the spring of 1917 and the land drive started in March, 1918. In April, 1917, we entered the war, and that month showed the greatest losses from submarine sinkings. This itself is worthy of note, for it would indicate that the purpose of the campaign was not alone directed at the sinking of ships, but was also a campaign of propaganda directed at striking terror into the hearts of our people, in an effort to frustrate our troop movement across the Atlantic. Without the additional man power on the western front, which the United States alone could furnish, there was danger of a stalemate and of an indecisive peace. The campaign opened against the United States in 1917, with the Germans using the same tactics, and the same methods of propaganda that they had used earlier in the war, and also did later. Just as in March, 1918, the first land drive was the worst, so in April, 1917, the first submarine offensive was the worst, and the succeeding months saw the submarine efforts spending themselves with receding force. The course run by the submarine campaign was not alone determined by the counter tactics of the Allies, but was to a great degree influenced by the strategy of the great German general staff.

Submarine Campaign Not Main Issue.

In the spring of 1918 the building curve of tonnage replacement crossed the curve of submarine sinkings. From that date it became merely a question of how long before our Army could cross the Atlantic and participate in the land operations of the Western Front. The final outcome of the war was certain once the Allies held firm on land. Had it been possible to do so, it might not have been bad policy for the Germans to have launched this land drive with the waning of the submarine effort before the psychological effects following failure were felt. I submit the data for the above statement. I should like to submit another paper on the question of the ship tonnage, for the lack of protection of which we have been so severely criticized by Admiral Sims. If one were to rely entirely upon his statements, you would come to the conclusion that our so-called reprehensible delay had driven British shipping to such straits that they could neither make care of their own supply

needs nor assist in handling our troops to an extent which promised failure for the Allied land campaign.

While we are being so severely criticized for failure to protect shipping, Admiral Sims's own plans section is criticizing the British navy for improper allocation of their own shipping. This list does not include the Aquitania and Mauretania, for which the War Department was bargaining, and which did not get actively into troop transporting until 1918. Economy in the use of shipping, proper allocation, speed in turn around, are all quite as important factors as protection, and the fate of our troop movement depended on all equally. It might be interesting for you to know, as reflecting on the efficiency of our Navy, that the troops carried by our transports averaged 7.19 men per 1,000 tons per day, while in the British ships they averaged 3.71 per 1,000 tons per day. Finally, it was not the submarine that decided this war or delayed victory. It was the land forces of the Allies, side by side with our soldiers, who won this war on land, as everybody knows. These soldiers were transported during the critical spring and summer months of 1918, when the total world tonnage available was less than during the same critical months in 1917.

The world's output of shipping crossed the world's losses and began to show gains in the first quarter of 1918. The grave charge made has not been substantiated by the mass of data presented, and this imputation remains to-day as unproven as the day it was made. Mr. Hoover, though admitting the gravity of the situation, refused to be drawn into the controversy or to make one charge against our Navy. The submarine campaign, like a disease, ran its course. None regret the loss of life and ships entailed more than we brother followers of the sea; but the statement made that our failure to contribute anti-submarine forces in quantity immediately upon entry into this war jeopardized the ultimate success of the war, cannot be substantiated.

It must be evident that the Office of Operations could take no local view of this war. However important the viewpoint of its representative in England might be, the office could not be unduly influenced by local color. In his letter and in the testimony submitted, Admiral Sims evidently regards the submarine campaign as the main issue to be considered. From them you glean the conception that it fairly overshadowed the other issues of this war. We admitted the gravity of the situation and made every effort to meet it, but cannot admit it was the only issue to consider, or even the main issue. Our first and prime naval mission was to so organize the service of supply and transportation, in conjunction with the Army, that every resource of this great country could be thrown into the balance to aid most efficiently the Allied cause. This was the broader viewpoint to take. We believe that we had a correct conception of our mission, which you may infer from the extracts read from the plans formulated before our entry into and during the early stages of the war. The Office of Operations was formed to exercise the very functions it exercised during the war. It co-ordinated the bureau's efforts in furnishing the sinews of war, and it held a general directing hand over all naval operations on all fronts. There can be no thinker on naval warfare who would gainsay the right of the office to perform those functions, nor one who would state that they should be exercised away from the seat of our Government.

War Plans Outlined by Captain Pratt.

While Captain Pratt was testifying as to the handling of the various elements of the home forces, on April 20, he interrupted his statement to give a summary of the preparation of war plans prior to the declaration of a state of war by the United States by the General Board and the higher ranking Navy officers. Approximately thirty-two distinct preparations for war had been under discussion and adopted before hostilities and after they began, and had been acted upon in order to meet any emergency that might arise provided America was drawn into the World War. Captain Pratt submitted the general plan of operations, which Admiral Badger had touched upon as a typical example. Passing from this he took up plans for armed neutrality, the armed guard and the organization of the naval districts. A fourth plan, stated the Captain, was concerned with rendering the maximum possible support to the enemies of the Central Powers. Another plan was a general estimate of the character of service which would be required of our naval forces in order to best serve our own interests and to co-operate with our Allies. In order to further the immediate mission and not to handicap it, in case of war, it was proposed to adopt the policy where the mobile force would be so distributed as to act instantly. A seventh plan that had been completed was to organize the destroyers and remaining naval mobile forces into a patrol force to co-operate with the naval district forces in combating the submarine warfare. The patrol force was under a separate and distinct plan. An estimate of the numbers and types of the small craft to combat the submarine was contained in plan No. 9. A general scheme to assist the Allies with craft was formulated under a tenth heading and under another consideration concerned the direction of the policy of our naval bases as to their repair, reserve operations and supply facilities to meet the immediate needs of the war situation and the future needs. Captain Pratt discussed the plan for the expenditure of the naval emergency fund so as to best supplement the current appropriation for a period of six months and also the establishment of a policy with reference to the use of mines in the emergency. He went over the plan to indicate the steps tending to make life, ships and property of vessels carrying armed guards self-protecting.

Some of the Other Plans.

Another important war preparation plan was an estimate of the number of merchant ships fit for such service, said Captain Pratt, as might be necessary to commission as naval auxiliaries to co-operate with the Allies in protecting shipping from German raiders. An outline of the general plan whereby naval vessels may be requisitioned for guns to place on merchant shipping was given by the witness. Captain Pratt submitted the plan on mobilization (April 6, 1917) containing ship's data and readiness for service. Next he presented a plan for co-operating with the Allies, the policy adopted towards the German vessels lying in American ports, fuel for naval purposes and the taking over of transports.

Captain Pratt next gave an outline of the general scheme for the efficient co-operation of information, plans, operations. In order to further indicate to the committee the wide scope of the plans in the Navy Department, Captain Pratt presented an outline of the best general plan to get troops to the western front in a manner which would least interfere with any active offensive the Navy might be called upon to participate in; not to interfere with the mission of logistics; the best safeguard for the certainty of the arrival of the Army forces at their destination, and least endanger America's future war interests. Another point in the preparation of plans, and which was determined upon by the department, said the Captain, was the naval position and needs in the matter of the Panama Republic with special reference to the defense of the canal.

Continuing, Captain Pratt presented outlines of the policy for co-operating with the Emergency Fleet Corporation along the lines suggested by General Goethals, and for the inauguration of a naval building program best to meet immediate needs and which would not be inharmonious with any future policy which we might be called upon to adopt. The plan on the report of the submarine board had been already submitted in this investigation, he said. Captain Pratt discussed the policies for priorities of personnel; the Nov. 3, 1917, mobilization plan; the district defense; revised plans for coast

defense by submarines, and plan of board on submarine detection. He declared that the above were among the many important phases of plans discussed before the war by the Navy Department and following America's entry into the war. He contended that the department and especially Operations was thoroughly cognizant with the situation at every turn and phase of the war, and that these brief illustrations should convince the committee that there was the utmost efficiency in the department prior to the war and during every day of hostilities.

Capt. Pratt's Letter to Admiral Sims.

The report of the Chief of Naval Operations to the Secretary, dated Nov. 15, 1918, concerning the general character of operations during the war, was read into the records by Captain Pratt on April 21. In addition, he submitted an official letter written by him (Pratt) to Admiral Sims, dated July 2, 1917. The letter, said Captain Pratt, was written in an informal style with a view to clarifying any misconception of co-operation, and it tended to show that Operations viewed with the utmost importance and seriousness its task of carrying the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. In this letter Captain Pratt, who was then Assistant Chief of Operations, declared that Admiral Sims was the right man for the overseas position, and that the department depended on him for necessary information and recommendation. Further, the Captain laid special stress on the importance of having in Washington a member of the British Admiralty staff, in order that the department might have the actual British viewpoint. This officer should be cognizant of the entire phase overseas, Captain Pratt wrote, and would act in a capacity similar to that of Admiral Sims overseas for America. "You are the man for the job," wrote Captain Pratt to Admiral Sims.

The letter illustrated in detail the policy of the department to push to completion the building of anti-submarine craft and the many problems which confronted the department, and which were being successfully attended to. Despite the contention of the Admiralty, or whoever was responsible for the statement that the mine barrage would be ineffective, this phase of the Navy's plans would be carried through to completion, the letter declared, since it was of the utmost strategic value. "I do not care whether you call me a fool or not," it read. "I have studied numerous plans . . . and ours weigh the best." The Captain insisted to Admiral Sims that Operations desired to give him all the available personnel possible, adding: "Don't get the idea or let anyone around you get it that we are asleep at the switch." "It does not seem possible that many German submarines will come to American waters," he wrote; "but if the enemy ventures here he will find the Navy more than ready to meet him." Admiral Benson, the Chief of Operations, desired facts and not criticisms, wrote the Captain, and that the former was only too eager to co-operate with the Allied commands. The department did not have to be frightened into doing things, and only practical reasoning counted. "Those in command here," wrote the Captain, "are in this war to a finish. There will be no end to this war for England and America until the Kaiser has been defeated."

The convoy system was discussed also and Captain Pratt specifically outlined the question of conveying the ships, their assembly and their conduct through the zone, calling attention to the failure of the Admiralty to fix the time of arrival for convoy groups on the other side, which was the heart of the program, declared Captain Pratt in his conclusion of his letter.

Hypothetical Questions Answered.

In his testimony Captain Pratt stated that the patrolling of the Azores was a vital question because during the 1918 March German offensive over 100,000 troops on transports were crossing between the 20th and 45th meridian. Furthermore, he added, it was doubtful just what the enemy would do, as there was the possibility that the Germans would send submarines, raiders, or even battleships, to break up the American line of communication. Captain Pratt also declared that there was an added risk that German ships might disregard neutrality and base at the Spanish ports. Every phase of the great war had to be taken into consideration in the broad plan of operation. Time and again Captain Pratt declared that what the Navy accomplished during the war—the ultimate result—counted above everything else. In concluding his testimony, and apprehending that he would be asked a number of hypothetical questions in his cross examination, Captain Pratt submitted in prepared form the questions concerning the Navy's status of preparedness at the outbreak of war, April 6, 1917, with his answers. In placing this phase of his testimony before the committee, Captain Pratt said:

"Presuming that I may be asked the direct question, (1) 'Were we prepared for war April 6, 1917?' and rather than answer offhand I prefer to give an answer after making a study of the situation as it existed at the above date. This is a difficult question to answer honestly without unintentionally giving wrong impressions on one side or the other. If this question means (2) 'Were we on the above date, April 6, 1917, with the forces we had at our command, materially fit and adequately manned ready to cope with Germany alone?' the answer must be emphatically no." He then gave the composition of the German High Seas Fleet on that date and also of our forces "fit and ready to fight," adding: "The answer to such a comparison of forces named must naturally be 'No,' although I still believe that, ship for ship, our dreadnoughts could more than take care of an equal number of the enemy dreadnoughts, and were in splendid shape, as those admirals who were in the Fleet certainly know."

Captain Pratt then further analyzed his original question as to its including the proposition that every available unit of the Navy was mobilized in one spot and ready to fight on April 6, 1917. "Would we then have been ready to fight Germany alone?" Giving the United States forces ready under such an assumption, his answer was still, he said, in the negative "owing to the disparity in dreadnoughts and battle cruiser types more than any other reason." He added: "I do believe it would have been a wonderful battle and the German fleet would not have been worth much after it was over." His fourth question concerned the probability of the U.S. Fleet, in the state of readiness it was on April 6, 1917, being forced to meet the German High Seas fleet, in the state of readiness the High Seas fleet was supposed to be on that date, the hypothetical point he raised being, "What would be your opinion of the state of preparedness we were in?" His answer was that he would consider it "criminal."

What the Actual Conditions Were.

Captain Pratt then explained that actually "the German fleet was contained in its home waters, had been so contained for a long time, and to meet our Fleet would have had to fight its way past the British Grand Fleet," of which he gave the composition. To the next question

he raised, as to whether if the German High Seas Fleet had forced its way past the Grand Fleet would the U.S. Fleet have been prepared to meet the Germans? Captain Pratt replied: "The answer must be emphatically, Yes, and that was the opinion of every naval man I know at that time."

His next query was as to whether we would have been prepared to wage war under the actual conditions existing on April 6, 1917, assuming that our entire naval forces had been ready, mobilized, and had sailed for Europe on that date? Answering this, he made a résumé of our forces of sufficient capacity to cross the Atlantic and to engage in anti-submarine work, showed the combined Allied forces, and demonstrated that "our total effort in that line could not have exceeded a ratio of 1.17, or about five per cent." He then worked out that since at the utmost our share of the anti-submarine campaign could not have been more than five per cent. of the whole Allied forces, the share of the sinkings of tonnage that could be justly charged to us could not be more than 167,460 tons for the six months' period from April that Admiral Sims laid so much stress on. Admiral Sims in his original charges stated that we were responsible for the loss of 2,500,000 tons of shipping.

The next assumption of Captain Pratt's was of being asked whether we would have been prepared for war as it existed on April 6, 1917, if the entire building program of the Navy up to that date (including twenty-four battleships and six battle cruisers, etc.) had been completed, manned and ready to sail two years previously, or on April 6, 1915? In answering this he pointed out that the cost of maintaining such a fleet for the two years before we actually went to war would have been \$530,000,000, and even then we still would not have been prepared "for this war."

As to what extent did shortage of personnel and the lack of preparedness in personnel affect our efforts in the war, Captain Pratt states that he could not now recall "where our operations were held up for lack of personnel. We operated, and that is the final test." As to what should have been done to make us prepared for this particular war? Captain Pratt showed that most things we could have done would have been overt acts, and would have been so considered by Germany, such as: Laying down a program of 200 destroyers in 1916 (these would have been looked upon by Germany as a counter to the submarines); we could have started taking over and manning troop and supply ships (also an overt act). Captain Pratt declared that: "The contributing effort of the Navy towards its greatest military achievement in this war, the safe transport of troops, could not be accomplished, however, without the actual accomplishment by other forces than the Navy," of the mobilization of our civil industries on a war basis and the mobilization of our man power on a military basis, overt acts of war and were so regarded by Germany." And he added: "Yet on lesser ground than these the whole question of our naval preparedness seems to be revolving. Had it been possible even for us to have concealed our gigantic efforts from Germany, would it have been worthy the dignity of a great nation to have deviated one hair's breadth from that straight path of neutrality on which we had staked our national word of honor until the day when, exasperated beyond endurance, the nation, through its representative heads, declared war?"

Where Responsibility Rests.

His final question reads: "Was the Navy, on April 6, 1917, prepared for war; that is, as prepared as human effort, working under a democratic form of government, could make us fit?" That is what our country wants to know, and that, to my mind, is what our gentlemen have a right to know." Answering this, he said: "The above analysis is relative to our fighting forces, their strength and disposition; but is that all? No, there are certain basic principles upon which sound organization and administration must rest. The Navy exists for a purpose. It is the will of our country that its Navy should be the first barrier which the enemy must smash before it reaches our shores. It is further the right arm of this united people in maintaining right and justice. Therefore, this Navy must be sound from top to toe. But no organization is sound unless you give the power where it rightly belongs and fix the responsibility for its proper administration."

Captain Pratt then quoted from the Navy Regulations the laws governing the establishment of the Navy Department, its civilian heads, the Chief of Operations, the several bureaus, and the Judge Advocate General, adding: "You have by law appointed a head, but have not definitely fixed degrees of responsibility. As the head of an organization, there is the perfectly natural inclination to perform such acts as in his judgment he deems wise, but upon these acts depend the entire present and future of our Naval Establishment, its development, maintenance and operation. To efficiently effect this required the most intimate knowledge of the Navy and the power to co-ordinate its many activities. As its development, maintenance and operation is conducted, so fares the state of the country's first line of defense. To administer the duties of chief executive of this department, there is called a civilian. Gentlemen, please do not misunderstand me. Under no circumstance should the supervisory head be other than a civilian, who in this capacity is best able to co-ordinate the Navy's activities with Congress, and who in his person is the strongest connecting link between us and the people. He comes to the office as an individual, a splendid man, able, efficient, highly trained in some subject, but not technically trained in the activities of the Navy, nor a student of the art of war. This system functions after a fashion in peace, but it does not function when preparation for war becomes necessary, nor does it function in war. It is necessary that at the outbreak of hostilities the military head should assume the direction of and responsibility for the conduct of military operations, for whose preparation he has had, by law, no direct control nor authority to co-ordinate in peace. Such is the system we work under to-day, and did at the outbreak of war. Thanks to the voluntary co-operation of every distinct departmental organization, including the Secretary, the Navy was able to pull itself together and to work exceedingly well in war."

"If any lack of preparation existed within the naval Service prior to our entry into the war, if any lack of harmony existed then, or exists now within our Navy, it can be laid more justly to the system of organization the department labors under than upon the shoulders of any individual."

Cross-Examination of Captain Pratt.

Senator Hale conducted the cross-examination of Captain Pratt on April 22. In response to several of the chairman's questions Captain Pratt referred to his prepared statement and at one point called Senator Hale's attention to the fact that he (Pratt) was testifying under oath and for his reason he preferred to speak on facts and not offer "guesses" or "opinions." The officer declared that there was a basic plan in the General

Board in which the bureau chiefs were vitally connected, a plan such as making a strategic view of the situation. The principle that the basic plan must be strategic in conception in order to guarantee final success in the field "was lacking in the German plan" he said. He formulated the anti-submarine plans and turned them over to the late Capt. Volney O. Chase, U.S.N., and a number of them had been executed by that officer before his death in June, 1917. Captain Chase had advocated pushing the plans for arming merchantmen and for taking over the German ships in American ports the world over.

As to the method of handling cables from Admiral Sims, Captain Pratt stated the department's method lacked business efficiency at first "owing to the code system and the method of deciphering." He added he had since found that some of Admiral Sims's cables were missing. He said he knew of no attempt to "hold up" Admiral Sims's dispatches nor delay in answering them although there was bound to be delay in answering some of them since they required discussion. He said Admiral Sims was sent overseas to furnish information to the department. "He was there for just that purpose," added Captain Pratt.

The session adjourned until April 23. Chairman Hale said that Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean, commanding Division Six, Pacific Fleet, and during hostilities aid for matériel in Operations, would be the witness following Captain Pratt.

NAVAL PERSONNEL HEARINGS.

Admiral Washington on Medical and Reserve Forces.

In reporting the Naval Appropriation bill on April 9 the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs closed its report, as quoted in our issue of April 17, page 1104, with this statement: "Bills providing for increased pay of the entire personnel of the Navy have passed the Senate, and a bill for reorganizing the personnel of the Navy is now being considered by the House Committee on Naval Affairs." Four days later Chairman Butler of the House Committee on Naval Affairs called a meeting of his subcommittee on personnel to hear Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, on the tentative Personnel bill. Admiral Washington was accompanied by his assistant, Capt. Philip Williams; Capt. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Chief of the Naval Reserve Force Division, and Comdr. John S. McCain, Chief of the Registry Division. Mr. Butler made the announcement that the committee purposed hastening consideration of the entire personnel situation so as to afford relief and to acquaint the Navy with its personnel status before the end of the fiscal year. Representative Kelley, chairman of the subcommittee on personnel, presided at the opening session.

Admiral Washington reiterated his previous statements before a Senate committee, emphasizing the absolute instability of the situation relative to personnel. He urged the utmost celerity in shaping legislation to afford relief. The shortage of medical officers, he said, was fraught with serious consequences; physicians of high standing refused to accept commissions in the Navy because the grade in which they are appointed and the pay were inadequate as compared with opportunities in civil practice. "The total number of our medical officers is 1,167, which is more than 400 short of the requirements," he said. The Admiral pointed out that Section 4 of the tentative draft was devised to assist the staff corps as well as the line of the Navy in attaining a proper personnel. "We must offer an inducement to the civilian physician," he added, "and this inducement will be in rank. Under existing law we have had only three applicants for appointment after hundreds had been approached through letters to consider coming into the Service." Admiral Washington declared that unless adequate rank is given the specialized officers they will not remain in the Navy.

The committee took up consideration of Section 1, which precipitated discussion of the Reserve, temporary and permanent commissions, during which Admiral Washington explained that the bill as drafted proposed to retain in their temporary commissioned status all Reserve and temporary officers now in the Navy. Members of the committee were apparently of the opinion that the temporary officers who, under existing law, would revert to a warrant or enlisted status at the end of the fiscal year, should be given every opportunity to gain a permanent status and seniority in advance of advancement to permanency of Reserve officers. They suggested the advisability of incorporating in the bill a provision to that effect and especially providing for the warrant officers and the chief petty officers of long service in order that these men be retained.

Admiral Washington said that the tentative provision would provide for 236 warrant officers who have been in the Service for fifteen years to become permanent in their commissioned status, provided they passed the physical examination. He believed it reasonable to allow 1,200 temporary officers to gain a permanent status on passing satisfactory examinations. He also urged that the Reserve ensigns, of whom 790 are holding temporary commissions, who came in from civil life and patriotically set aside business and professional engagements which held out great promise to the individual for the future should be given every consideration and an equal opportunity with the temporary officers who came from warrant and enlisted grades for permanent commissions.

Navy Personnel Legislation.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs having reported the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 13108) on April 9 without the inclusion of any of the proposed new personnel provisions for the Navy, Senator Poindeux on April 12 presented to the Senate, as an amendment which he intends to propose to the appropriation bill when it comes to the Senate, the ten personnel sections published on page 983 of our issue of April 10. These particular sections, taken from the tentative draft of the more comprehensive Navy Personnel bill now under consideration by the House Committee on Naval Affairs as a separate measure, have been endorsed by the House committee, and these sections at least are likely to be enacted into law with the approval of the Naval Appropriation bill.

RESERVEVISTS MAY TAKE NAVY TEAM TO OLYMPIAD.

Interest has been aroused in the Navy Department in a plan to send to the Olympic games at Antwerp a team of athletes to represent the U.S. Navy. The plan will probably be brought before the Secretary of the Navy with recommendations which will provide for the transportation of the Navy athletes in United States warships manned by members of the Reserve Force. Ships return-

ing from the Atlantic Fleet maneuvers which are due to go out of commission, under the plan would be kept in commission and voluntary service invited from Reservists in manning them for the trip to Antwerp and return. By this method Reservists would not alone gain valuable sea training, but they would have an opportunity to see the games, and participate in them. It is anticipated that this plan will receive the enthusiastic support of the Reserve Force.

NAVY RESERVE OFFICERS RETIREMENT CASE.

Court Strikes Out Sections of Secretary's Answer.

In the cases of Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Berry and Lieuts. William Earl Burgess and Rodney D. Thompson, U.S.N. R.F., before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia motions to strike out portions of the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the suit to show cause why these Reserve officers shall not be placed on the retired list were argued on April 10 and 21. In the case of Commander Berry, heard on April 10, Judge Siddons struck out as irrelevant sections of Secretary of the Navy Daniels's answer in which the Secretary held:

"That the facts concerning disability and the manner in which incurred were not sufficiently developed to enable the Secretary to determine whether the injuries were incurred in line of duty."

"That if Reserve officers are eligible to retirement it can only be ascertained and determined after proceedings have been had before a Naval retiring board and that such board could not have jurisdiction until the Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, should refer individual cases to the Naval retiring board; and since physical disability was not determined by a Naval retiring board, nor had the President directed the Secretary of the Navy to refer such cases to the Naval retiring board, the case has not been submitted as provided by Sections 1448, 1449, 1450 and 1451, Revised Statutes of the United States."

"That Acting Secretary Roosevelt had authority to disapprove the findings and recommendations of Boards of Medical Survey in any case."

"That Boards of Medical Survey are merely authorized to conduct a preliminary investigation of an informal nature; and frequently such a board does not have facilities for making thorough and complete examination of a patient to determine if disability is permanent and that the patient should be ordered before a Naval retiring board."

"That if the law authorized the retirement of the men of the U.S.N.R.F. on line of duty disability it is necessary for the President to direct the Secretary of the Navy to refer such cases to a Naval retiring board."

"That according to regulations of the Navy Department recommendations of a Board of Medical Survey must be approved by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery before an officer is ordered before a retiring board by the Secretary of the Navy by direction of the President."

"That the question of pay of Reserve officers on retirement for disability has never been adjudicated by a court and is under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, who has never decided such a question."

"That Congress has made no affirmative provision for the retirement of members of the Naval Reserve Force for disability, nor the rank to be given on retirement."

The court also struck out as irrelevant the entire written memorandum of Oct. 27, 1919, furnished to the Secretary by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, stating that compensation for disability might come from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance while Reserve officers might be cared for in naval hospitals while the applications of these officers are being adjudicated by the War Risk Bureau.

The court also struck out these portions of the answers:

"That G.O. No. 484, N.D., July 1, 1919, directing that the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy shall be the basis of official action by any bureau or any office or any officer of the Navy Department or Marine Corps only after approval of such opinion or decision by the Secretary of the Navy" and "so that the memorandum of the Judge Advocate General of Oct. 23, 1919, relating to retirement of certain officers of the Navy did not apply in the Berry case."

"That the Secretary of the Navy makes recommendations for retirement to the President on recommendation of Naval retiring boards and since there was no such recommendation in the Berry case the petitioner had a remedy under the law by appealing to the President as authorized in Navy Regulations."

Attorney Daniel Thew Wright for the plaintiffs, Burgess and Thompson, filed two motions on April 21 to strike out from the Secretary's answers to their suits as irrelevant the same portions of the answers as the court struck out in the answer to the Berry suit. The court took the motions under advisement.

DOVER PATROL SQUADRON MONUMENT.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on April 21 received from Major J. Evelyn Wrench, of London, England, in behalf of the Dover Patrol Committee and the English-Speaking Union a check for £6,000 for the proposed monument, in the form of a monolith, to be erected in the harbor of New York, to commemorate the association of United States, British and French navies in the World War. The money was contributed by from 7,000 to 8,000 British subjects. In accepting the check Secretary Daniels said, in part: "In accepting this tribute to the part played by the American naval forces in the World War and to the happy comradeship which existed between the Allied navies, I wish to express my appreciation of the generous gift of funds raised by popular subscription in Great Britain, and principally in the city of Dover, to perpetuate particularly the memory of the Dover patrol and the part it played in safeguarding the English Channel during the war. This check for £6,000, subscribed to the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund, is a proof of the respect and esteem with which the American naval forces are regarded by the people of Great Britain, and will be used to erect a monolith or monument in New York harbor near the entrance in plain view of incoming and outgoing vessels, as a daily reminder of the association of the American naval forces with the British and French navies, not so particularly in those operations about the Straits of Dover as in northern European waters in general. Nevertheless, in a peculiar way, the Dover Patrol typifies what the allied navies had to face as the great naval problem in the war."

"It should not be forgotten that one of the great burdens laid upon the naval forces at Dover was the safe escort of millions of troops which night and day crossed

the Channel, between England and France, but there was an additional burden, that of protecting Allied commerce carrying supplies to these, a duty second only to the transportation of the troops themselves."

Previously, in presenting the check, Major Wrench said, in part: "Your American naval airmen from Dunkirk and elsewhere participated in the work of patrolling the Channel, and in England we bear in grateful remembrance the vital part your Navy played in European waters, not only in submarine chasing and convoying, but also in laying the great mine field in the far northern waters of the North Sea, the greatest mine field in history. During the latter stages of the war it was my good fortune to meet many of the officers and men of the American Navy and I can assure you, sir, that they left friends wherever they were stationed with us. I do not think I am exaggerating when I refer to the extraordinary spirit of good fellowship which existed between the English-speaking navies, a co-operation which Admiral Beatty referred to when he designated the men of the American and British navies as 'comrades of the mist.'"

"The monolith which I understand your department will erect will be an exact copy of the obelisk already in course of erection on the cliffs of Dover, in Great Britain, and near Cape Blanc Nez, in France, which testifies to the co-operation of the French and British navies during the war."

"Whatever the ultimate and respective sizes of the American and British navies, I believe there will be no jealousy between Services, and I believe that our respective flags, 'Old Glory' and the white ensign, will float in the breezes of the seven seas for all time in the friendliest association, safeguarding the freedom of the seas for all nations. Only the other day, on March 17, St. Patrick's day, in the British House of Commons, the First Lord of our Admiralty, Mr. Walter Long, said: 'And we here—and I speak now not merely for the Board of Admiralty, but for the British government—hope and believe that if there is to be any emulation between the United States of America and ourselves, it is likely to be in the direction of reducing that ample margin of naval strength which we alike possess over all other nations.'"

Among those at the ceremony were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., various chiefs of Navy bureaus, Major General Bethel and Lieutenant Colonel Thorn, military attachés of the British Embassy.

FRANCE REVERSES POLICY ON OUR DEAD.

Bodies May Be Removed from Zone of Armies.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cablegram from the U.S. military attaché at Paris:

"Pursuant to agreement proposed by French Foreign Office to American Department of State in August, 1918, and thereafter ratified by the Federal Government, the French Republic recognizes and adheres to principle that the Federal Government may exhumate and transport to the United States remains of American soldiers, sailors, marines and associated personnel now interred in the French 'Zone Military Operations' as defined in provisional instructions of President council published in the Journal Officiel June 19, 1919. Actual transportation of remains by Graves Registration Service from zone operations under this agreement may begin any time after September 15, 1920. Work of removing the bodies outside the Zone of the Armies is being carried on as in the past. This agreement has reference only to those bodies originally buried within the Zone of the Armies."

"The Federal Government, under terms of present agreement, limits return of bodies to those whose removal to America is specifically requested by next of kin. The Graves Registration Service, through observance of stringent hygienic precautions, agrees to insure prevention of epidemic from the conduct of its operations."

"In agreement with Ministry of Transportation the Graves Registration Service will undertake so to locate points of concentrating bodies for shipment to ports as to require minimum of construction in rearrangement of railroad facilities. The Ministry of Transportation on request of Graves Registration Service will allocate upon a rental basis an amount of rail transportation sufficient for actual necessity of latter after mid-September. Graves Registration Service, on its part, will undertake to limit its rail transport requirements to French ports under this agreement to such minimum as may be necessary under most economic conditions of utilization, not exceeding maximum of 100 standard box cars in use at any given time. Regulations relative to concentration and regrouping of bodies in zone military operations published by the Journal Officiel, June 19, 1919, are not altered by this agreement."

AIR SERVICE NOTES.

Observer Training for Airplane Pilots.

The Air Service School of Aerial Observation for training of observation pilots and observers has been authorized by the War Department to be established at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla. This school will be ready to accommodate twenty students about May 1. In order that those officers of the Air Service who are pilots may have the opportunity of acquiring the additional rating of airplane observer, thus increasing their knowledge and efficiency and consequently enhancing their value to the Service, twenty officers will be selected from the list of applicants, to be transferred to Post Field for the three months' course required to obtain this rating. It will be the policy of the Air Service henceforth to require that all candidates for the rating of airplane observer first become airplane pilots. The twenty officers to be selected for the present detail are, therefore, initiating this policy. It is planned that upon completion of their training at the Observation School these officers will attend further courses in liaison training at both Artillery and Infantry schools. Any flying officer of the Air Service not at present rated as an airplane observer may make application to the Director of Air Service through his commanding officer for permission to take this course.

Balloon Companies Leave for the Philippines.

The 17th and 27th Balloon Companies, U.S.A., left Fort Omaha, Neb., this week for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippine Islands. Each company has a complement of 174 enlisted men and two officers. The 17th Company is in command of Capt. H. T. Lewis and the 27th in command of Capt. W. A. Grey. The wives of

nine enlisted men are accompanying the companies to the islands.

Flying Training for Ground Officers.

Flying officers stationed at Langley Field, Va., and particularly those officers who are assigned to ground duties, have been detailed to squadrons for regular flying duty in order to maintain a maximum of efficiency. In this connection a series of instructional missions have been instituted. These missions include photographic, radio, formation flying and gunnery practice. The studies and missions are so distributed that all officers detailed with squadrons and squadron officers will receive approximately the same amount of flying training.

Wireless Telephone Spans 300 Miles.

Experiments at Fort Omaha, Neb., with a small set made for field use showed remarkable results in wireless telephony, the voice being heard in a small town in Oklahoma at a distance of about 300 miles.

Water Reflections in the Study of Bombs.

Using a method devised by Major F. C. Brown, U.S.A., Aircraft Armament Division, Ordnance Department, a study in bomb trajectories is being conducted at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Early in 1919 Major Brown made tests in which photographs were taken showing the water-reflected image of the airplane containing the camera, and by this means the true vertical was determined. In the summer of 1919 a motion picture camera was mounted in a bombing airplane and the films of bombs of various types indicated that this method can obtain very valuable data for the design of accurate bombs and bomb sights. The methods used are now to be applied to tests of gyroscopic stabilizers for bomb sights and cameras. Later the tests are to be applied to the study of stability gyroscopes, altimeters and air-speed indicators.

Capt. P. H. Scott, U.S.C.G., has been ordered to command the cutter Manning.

Capt. R. E. Brumbaugh, U.S.M.C., will command the marine guard of the U.S.S. Connecticut of the Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. W. G. Hawthorne, U.S.M.C., has been assigned to command the marine detachment of the U.S.S. Minnesota of the Atlantic Fleet.

THE NAVY.

Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard notes appear on page 1041.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers April 14, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Baker (Med. C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. S. Bessent to U.S.S. Borie.
Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Davis to U.S.S. Connecticut as engr. off.
Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Field to duty as Assistant Naval Attaché, American Embassy, Rome.
Lieut. C. E. Garcia (D.C.) to U.S.S. Charleston.
Comdr. E. P. Huff (Med. C.) to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Kilduff to U.S.S. Connecticut as first lieutenant.
Lieut. A. G. Martin to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, reporting May 15, 1920.
A.P. Clerk H. F. Rodner to duty with sup. off.
Lieut. E. J. Topp to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-1 and on board when commd.
Ensign F. M. Wood to Sub-Chaser 134.
Lieut. H. H. Cutrell to U.S.S. Arcostock for duty with Air Detachment, Pacific Fleet.

Orders Issued to Officers April 15, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. D. Dashiell det. command U.S.S. R-1; to U.S.S. Kansas as first lieutenant.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Dingwell to U.S.S. E-13.
Carp. W. W. Hoblemann to U.S.S. Ohio.
Mach. E. L. Keene det. U.S.S. R-12; to Hampton Roads, Va., conn. with material for Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. McKean to U.S.S. Stockton.
Gunr. W. J. Murphy to duty as officer in charge Naval Radio Sta., St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands.
Gunr. T. G. Randall to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for radio duty in machinery division.
Lieut. W. J. Russell to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for radio duty in machinery division.
Lieut. (j.g.) W. J. Strachan to U.S.S. Caldwell.
Gunr. H. Volmer to U.S.S. Gamble.
Lieut. F. L. Schwartz (Med. C.) to duty Asiatic Station.
Gunr. H. S. Burgers to Hampton Roads, Va., conn. with assembling material for Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor.
Ensign H. D. Byington to U.S.S. Mugford.

Orders Issued to Officers April 16, 1920.

Vice Admiral H. S. Knapp to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Capt. O. G. Murfin to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Comdr. C. C. Moses to command Destroyer Div. 14 (Comdr. Des. Squadron, Pacific Fleet).
Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Crosby to Pittsburgh.
Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Capehart to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. W. Nealey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCormick and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) R. F. Nelson to U.S.S. Isherwood.
Pharm. W. E. Queenstedt to duty Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.
Lieut. W. F. Reifel to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and on board as engr. off. when commd.
Lieut. C. C. Vickrey to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and on board as ex. off. when commd.
Lieut. L. P. Wessell to U.S.S. Arkansas.
Ensign C. L. Biery (Sup. C.) to U.S.S. Birmingham as asst. to sup. off.
Lieut. S. O. Clayton (Den. C.) to U.S.S. New Hampshire.
Mach. E. F. Craft to duty Submarine Div. 5.
Ensign G. A. Douglass to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Asheville and on board when commd.
Pharm. F. C. Duncan to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Lieut. (j.g.) M. L. Kurtz to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and on board when commd.
Lieut. C. F. Hudson to U.S.S. MacLanahan.
Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and in command when commd.
Ensign A. L. Lind to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Asheville and on board when commd.
Chief Gunr. C. H. Ripley to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. B. Houghton to conn. R-38.
Lieut. T. B. Bull to conn. R-38.

Orders Issued to Officers April 17, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Page to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCormick and on board as exec. off. when commd.
Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Riheladfer to U.S.S. Tacoma as exec. off.
Lieut. L. F. Safford to command U.S.S. K-6.
Gun. T. A. Small to R.S., Boston, Mass.
Lieut. (j.g.) S. T. Sutton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Asheville and on board as watch officer when commd.
Lieut. P. H. Talbot to U.S.S. Sinclair.
Lieut. (j.g.) M. T. Wilkerson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and on board when commd.
Lieut. G. A. Cahill to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., under duty involving actual flying in air craft.
Ensign L. F. Blodgett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bulmer and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) H. H. Blesham (S.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Asheville and on board as supply off. when commd.

Lieut. J. P. Cope (D.C.) to duty Naval Sta., Pearl Harbor, T.H.
Ensign S. E. Cunningham to U.S.S. Tern.
Pharm. A. L. Eldridge to U.S.S. Albat.
Ensign R. L. Filmer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Asheville and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Harris (S.C.) to duty as asst. to supply off., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. F. C. Horstog (M.C.) to Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lieut. (j.g.) Arthur A. Hewitt to U.S.S. Charles Ausburn as engr. off.
Ensign O. E. Matheny (S.C.) to U.S.S. New Mexico as asst. to supply off.

Orders Issued to Officers April 19, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Williams to command Destroyer Div. 16.
Lieut. R. S. Wood (Med. C.) to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. E. W. Abel to U.S.S. Dolphin as engr. off.
Lieut. J. M. Archibald (Med. C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Asheville and on board when commd.
Lieut. J. P. Conover to U.S.S. R-3.
Chief Gunr. C. C. Oulp to U.S.S. Connecticut.
Ensign H. S. Forgeron to U.S.S. Denver.
Lieut. W. A. Heard to command U.S.S. R-1.
Lieut. J. B. Logue (Med. C.) to Naval Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.
Lieut. W. H. H. Tourville (Med. C.) to U.S.S. Rainbow.
Ensign C. H. Watson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Parrott and on board when commd.

Orders Issued to Officers April 20, 1920.

Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Nattkemper (Med. C.) to Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, N.H.
Ensign C. M. Donahue to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCormick and on board when commd.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. R. Gallagher (Sup. C.) to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., as disbursing and comy. off.
Lieut. L. B. Greer (Med. C.) to U.S.S. New Hampshire.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. H. Groth to U.S.S. Connecticut.
Lieut. J. A. Rasmussen to command U.S.S. Privateer.
Ensign E. E. Eber to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., conn. land machines.
Lieut. M. Silverman (Med. C.) to duty Marine Expeditionary Force, Santo Domingo, D.R.
Gunr. W. J. Volkman to radio duty Naval Radio Station, Cavite, P.I.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. Wrightson to U.S.S. Williams.
Lieut. (j.g.) E. H. Barkley to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., duty conn. land machines.
Lieut. (j.g.) A. C. Lake to Naval Air Station, San Diego, duty conn. land machines.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. B. Lee to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., duty conn. land machines.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. E. Pond to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., duty conn. land machines.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 16—Capt. E. I. Ruse to M.B., Charleston, S.C.
First Lieut. O. W. Le Gette to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Second Lieut. J. H. Featherston, Jr., to M.B., Parris Island, S.C., for duty with Mar. Detach. U.S.S. Connecticut.
Second Lieut. G. C. Morgan (inactive) honorably discharged from M.C.R.

APRIL 17—Second Lieut. H. O. Martin to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

APRIL 19—Major E. H. Ellis to 2d Brigade, D.R.
First Lieut. A. W. Durrell resignation accepted.
Pay Clerk G. Whittaker honorably discharged.

APRIL 20—Capt. R. E. Brumbaugh to duty in command Mar. Detach., U.S.S. Connecticut.
First Lieut. J. W. Beckett to M.B., Norfolk, Va.
Second Lieut. J. L. Moody to M.B., Key West, Fla.
Second Lieut. C. A. Smith to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.

APRIL 21—First Lieut. H. B. Liveredge to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., duty connection training for tryouts American Olympic Rifle Team.

First Lieut. R. L. Jarnagin and C. A. Etheridge resignation accepted.

Second Lieut. R. E. Benedict (inactive) honorably discharged from M.C.R.

APRIL 22—Lieut. Col. C. C. Carpenter to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for G.C.M. duty.

Lieut. Col. A. J. O'Leary appointed lieutenant colonel (temporary) in Marine Corps.

Majors A. E. Simon and A. B. Miller appointed majors (temporary) in Marine Corps.

Pay Clerk Hermann J. Gerhard appointed pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and to office of paymaster, Hqrs., M.C.

W. Capt. W. G. Hawthorne assigned duty command Mar. Detach., U.S.S. Minnesota and proceed with Mar. Detach., U.S.S. Minnesota, with 2d Lieut. R. A. Boone, and Mar. Detach., U.S.S. Connecticut, with 2d Lieut. J. H. Featherston, to navy yard Philadelphia, Pa., for further transfer to above vessels. Officers concerned detached from Parris Island as of date of transfer of above detachment.

Q.M. Clerk J. Jacobowitz died on April 19, 1920.

U.S. COAST GUARD ORDERS.

APRIL 14—Capt. of Engrs. E. Reed-Hill granted three months' sick leave.

APRIL 16—Capt. S. S. Yeandle detached Headquarters; to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection with Army transports.

Capt. L. T. Chalker detached Seneca; to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection with Army transports.

Capt. of Engrs. M. N. Usina detached Apache; to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection with Army transports.

APRIL 17—Third Lieut. of Engrs. J. H. Seymour detached Itasca as of April 1, 1920; granted leave of absence, unassigned.

APRIL 19—Capt. P. H. Scott orders to Seneca revoked; detached Pamlico to command Manning.

Capt. W. J. Wheeler detached Manning; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. H. G. Kuns detached Snohomish; granted thirty-eight days leave, resignation effective June 1 1920.

A number of Navy courts-martial cases will be found on page 1064 of this issue.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Lieut. Comdr. James D. Murray, U.S.N.R.F., was tried by G.C.M. at U.S. Naval Headquarters in London, England, Oct. 20, 1919, and was found guilty of failing to use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend and bring to punishment all offenders. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, but the court unanimously recommended clemency in view of the fact that he spent nearly all his life in the merchant service and could not have become familiar with the Navy regulations, practice and customs. The Bureau of Navigation on March 12, 1920, in view of the above recommendation, approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but in view of all the circumstances recommended that the sentence be remitted. "Because of the deplorable lack of discipline on the U.S.S. Westerdijk while under Lieutenant Commander Murray's command," says the Bureau, "as evidenced by testimony given before the court, the failure of this officer to take effective steps to remedy this condition, and his neglect to thoroughly investigate the suspicious actions of certain officers and members of the crew, the Bureau recommended that, as an entirely separate proceeding, a letter of reprimand be addressed to Lieutenant Commander Murray." The Secretary of the Navy on March 18, 1920, approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but in view of all the circumstances remitted the sentence. It was directed that as an entirely separate proceeding a letter of reprimand be addressed to this officer, and that he be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 55, March 25, 1920, Navy D.)

NAVY DEATHS.

April 10—William H. Reichard, machinist's mate, second class, U.S.N.; accidental.
April 13—Thomas E. Lawrence, electrician, third class, U.S.N.; drowning.
Glen Rossiter, seaman, second class, U.S.N.; accidental.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Vice Admiral Knapp, U.S.N., Commander United States Naval Forces Operating in European Waters, hoisted his flag on U.S.S. Pittsburgh at Venice, Italy, on April 11, 1920.

Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N., was on April 10 ordered detached as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to take effect May 4, and to command the battleship Connecticut of the Atlantic Fleet. He held the rank of rear admiral only while on duty as a bureau chief, and now reverts to his permanent rank of captain. While his term as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance does not expire for several months, Admiral Earle requested detachment because of his desire for additional sea duty in his present grade of captain in order to qualify for promotion to rear admiral. Secretary Daniels had not on April 20 come to a decision as to whom he would recommend for appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. It was believed likely in Navy Department circles that Capt. Orton B. Jackson would be selected for the place.

Capt. Henry E. Lackey, U.S.N., was on April 10, ordered to command the cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of the Mine Detachment Squadron One of the Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Yates Stirling, U.S.N., who was recently detached from command of U.S.S. Connecticut, has been assigned to duty as captain of navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Robert S. Wood, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the Marine Expeditionary Forces, has been ordered to duty at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Under the auspices of the Manhattan Navy Club of New York a ball is to be given at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, on May 10, which will mark the close of "Navy Club Week," during which time an effort is to be made to raise \$100,000 with which to endow the club. Many officers of ships of the Atlantic Fleet that will be in port at the time are expected to be present.

Navy Enlisted Men Commended.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has commended the following enlisted men of the Navy for heroism: Chief Machinist's Mate Charles Morris, for heroic conduct Jan. 18, 1920, aboard the U.S.S. Herbert during an explosion of gasoline, and Chief Yeoman L. W. Hudgins, for saving a U.S. marine from drowning Oct. 5, 1917, at Portsmouth, Va. Coxswain Thomas Connolly, attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi, was commended for his presence of mind and prompt action Feb. 18, 1920, in saving the life of a man who fell overboard.

Sailors from the Preble Drowned.

Eight sailors attached to the U.S. destroyer Preble were drowned on April 11 in Manzanillo Bay, Cuba, according to an official dispatch to the Navy Department. The casualties were caused by an accident to the launch the men were in. The men drowned were Firemen James H. Maloy, Fort Edward, N.Y.; Lewis B. Wales, Monroe, La.; John Ziemba, New Britain, Conn., and Corporal Carmello, Dicaynaio, Italy; Seamen Joseph Piro, 466 Wilson avenue, Brooklyn, and John Aldridge, Evansville, Ind.; Engineerman Charles A. Klenk, Philadelphia, and Machinist's Mate Arthur P. Larison, Chadron, Neb.

Submarine H-1 Stricken from Navy Register.

All efforts to salvage the U.S. Submarine H-1, sunk at Magdalena Bay, March 24, 1920, have failed and she has been ordered stricken from the Navy Register.

Navy Wins Fencing Championships.

The Navy scored heavily in the final rounds of the inter-collegiate fencing championships which were held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on April 17. The Naval Academy team, which consisted of E. F. Smellie, J. C. Van Cleave and A. L. Becker, triumphed in thirty-nine of its forty-five matches. E. G. Fullinwider won the individual saber title after he had fenced off two extra matches with Columbia College men. The final standing of the teams in the inter-collegiate foils championships was as follows: Naval Academy, 39 out of 45; Harvard, 30 out of 45; Yale, 28 out of 45; Columbia, 20 out of 45; Penn., 15 out of 45; M.I.T., 3 out of 45.

Apprehension for Former Ensign Evans A. Powell.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has issued a request for the arrest of ex-Ensign Evans A. Powell, formerly of the Supply Corps, U.S.N., on a charge of embezzlement from the United States Government. He is described as follows: Thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 3/4 inches in height, weighs about 154 pounds; brown eyes, brown and gray hair, ruddy complexion. Personal characteristics, marks, etc. Ant. m.r. upper chest; App. sc. r. abdomen; m. bet. scapula; sc. 1/2 inch d.r. shin; 2 m.r. shoulder; 3 m. back r. arm pit. Powell enlisted in the U.S. Navy as a yeoman, first class, June 18, 1917, this being his second enlistment. He was appointed pay clerk on July 2, 1917, and commissioned a temporary ensign in the Navy Jan. 1, 1919. His resignation was accepted Oct. 13, 1919. "Should the whereabouts of the above man be known at any time," says Admiral Washington, "the civil authorities should be requested to detain him and the Bureau of Navigation notified immediately by dispatch."

Launch of the Paulding.

The U.S. destroyer Paulding was launched at Camden, N.J., April 20, 1920, and was christened by Miss Mary Hubbard Paulding, a daughter of Capt. William Paulding, U.S.A., retired, and granddaughter of former Secretary of the Navy James K. Paulding, after whom the vessel was named.

Pacific Aeronautical Exposition.

Lieut. Frank Simpson, jr., Aviation Corps, U.S.N.R.F., who is on duty at San Diego, Calif., and who has been arranging an Air Service exhibit for the first Pacific aeronautical exposition, which is to open at San Francisco about the end of April, was to have left San Diego for San Francisco on April 15, together with several other officers and a number of enlisted men, says the North Island Naval Air Current, published by the officers and enlisted personnel of the naval air station at the Southern California city. In the exhibit are to be N-9 seaplanes, F-type flying boats, HS-2L boats and the gigantic F-51 flying boat which is a replica of the craft used to maintain daily mail service between the two units of the Pacific Fleet at San Pedro and San Diego. Small scouting planes, such as are launched from the decks of battleships, will also be shown. Sev-

eral of the well known types of airplane engines such as are used in the Navy, including Hispano-Suiza; Liberty, Hall-Scott and Curtiss will be seen, together with instruments used in aerial navigation, homing pigeons and aerial photography, while there will be demonstrations of the method of radio communication and radio instruments.

Sale of Yale and Harvard.

The steamers Yale and Harvard were sold on April 20 by the Navy Department to agents for a Los Angeles syndicate, which will put them back on the Pacific coast run on which they were operating when purchased by the Navy. The price for both vessels was \$1,755,000. The amount for which they were sold exceeds their present appraised value by \$55,000.

Injured at Navy Proving Grounds.

While engaged in disassembling an Army base detonating fuse at the Navy proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., April 16, Lieut. N. Drustup had both thumbs blown off by an accidental explosion of the fuse, and J. L. Milstead, an Ordnance assistant, received a fragment in one eye which may cause the loss of that eye.

Navy Men Discharged as Undesirable.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on April 17, 1920, announces that there is no law or regulation under which men who are discharged from the Navy as undesirable can be allowed transportation from place of discharge. "It is not the desire of the department," says Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, "to discharge men as undesirable if they would be entirely without funds at time of discharge. However, if an immediate undesirable discharge is deemed necessary owing to the circumstance of a particular case, the fact that they would be without funds should not prevent such a discharge. Under the act of July 1, 1919, men given an undesirable discharge may be furnished civilian clothing at a cost of not exceeding \$15."

New Vessels for U.S. Navy.

It has been decided by the Navy Department that the U.S. aircraft tender (Hull 290) now under construction at Hog Island, Pa., shall be named Wright, in memory of Wilbur Wright, and the name of the collier Jupiter, now being converted into an airplane carrier, has been changed to Langley, in memory of Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley, distinguished American astronomer and physicist. It is proposed to launch the Wright about April 28, and a telegram has been sent to Orville Wright, brother of Wilbur Wright, asking him to name the sponsor for the new tender.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The Fidelity of 1st Brigade, U.S.M.C.

The Fidelity of March 18, published by the marines of the 1st Provisional Brigade, stationed at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, under the direction of the Brigade Morale, and of which Herman Weitz is editor, printed as an editorial the "Military Creed," written by Col. J. H. Russell, brigade commander. The creed was compiled by Colonel Russell for the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C., some time ago, but as the Brigade Morale observes, "it sets forth principles which change not with time or circumstance." The creed urges upon marines to remember that they are members of that organization; to uphold the first principle of a soldier, "self-sacrifice, and together with that principle go truth, honor and valor." They are also reminded that "the negation of truth is the initial step upon the road to disaster," and that "patriotism is the prerequisite of a military man." The paper explains that its name has been changed to "The Fidelity, which may be translated 'the faithful one'; may it be always faithful to its purpose to maintain and promote the right spirit in all men, good faith among one's fellows and for the job in hand." The Brigade Morale explains in an editorial note that owing to the inadequacy of the printing material at its command the paper cannot promise to appear regularly each week.

Filipino Governor Thanks Marines for Aid Given.

Rear Admiral Casey B. Morgan, U.S.N., commandant naval station, Cavite, P.I., on March 1 received a letter from Senator Soriano, provincial governor of Cavite, expressing his thanks for the work done by U.S. marines at a fire which nearly destroyed the town of San Roque, near Manila, according to the Manila Times. He also referred to the excellent work done by the marines in the distribution of food among the homeless and hungry people who suffered by the fire. "These acts," he wrote, "are highly humanitarian, and, like those which you and the marines have always shown during my incumbency in the office of provincial governor of Cavite, for about seven years, speak eloquently of the noble spirit and generosity of the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Navy to help and co-operate with the Filipinos in whatever may redound to our safety, welfare and advancement."

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Compilation at headquarters shows that during nine months of the present fiscal year, ended March 31, Coast Guard cutters assisted vessels valued, with cargoes, at about \$55,000,000, the vessels carrying upwards of 3,000 persons, of whom 1,045 were rescued from positions of actual peril. The showing for the year promises to be of far greater magnitude than that for any year in the history of the establishment.

There has been no change in the status of pending legislation of interest to the Coast Guard with the exception that the conferees on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for 1921 have agreed to the following proviso: "Provided, that hereafter enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard shall not be detailed for duty in the office of the Coast Guard in the District of Columbia."

The personnel of the Coast Guard as of April 1 consisted of 212 commissioned officers, 464 warrant officers and 3,709 enlisted men; total, 4,385.

The Coast Guard store, formerly located at 507 Hudson street, New York city, was on April 1 moved to the U.S. Army supply base in South Brooklyn, N.Y. The Purchasing Officer, New York, requests all in the service to note the correct address, as follows: Purchasing Officer, Coast Guard Store, 1st avenue and 53rd street, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Coast Guard cutter Androscooggin has been assigned to cruising duty in the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Boston. Orders to the Androscooggin to make the cruise to the Grand Banks to furnish aid to fishermen have been revoked.

Coast Guard cutter Graham was placed out of commission at New London, Conn., April 12.

Acting Q.M. J. B. Krentensen of the U.S.C.G. cutter Manning has been commended for praiseworthy conduct

and gallant action in going overboard from the Manning on Dec. 17, 1919, at the end of a hoe and assisting in the rescue of a man on wreckage from a vessel which had foundered at sea.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following list of candidates for admission to U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1920, by certificate issued under date of April 21:

Georgia—7th Dist., Mike O'Neal Gordon, Calhoun.
Indiana—10th Dist., Herbert B. Jones, 4717 Baring Ave., East Chicago.
Mississippi—6th Dist., Martin Haas, jr., Biloxi.
Missouri—3d Dist., Richard Kidder Woodson, Liberty; 8d Dist., Thomas C. Adams, Box 86, Tipton.
New Mexico—Rep. Hernandez, Louis J. Gerpheide, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
Utah—1st Dist., Byron Chadwick, R.D. No. 8, Ogden; Ernest Lee, Hoytsville.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 21, 1920.

Before the officers' hop on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Thompson entertained with a dinner at small tables for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Capt. and Mesdames Daly, Gage and Dunn, Mesdames Crockett, J. K. Brown, David Grant, Krusi, Captains Hibbs, Rafferty, Potts, Homer and Lieutenant Carl. Capt. and Mrs. Buckner gave a pretty bridge party on Wednesday evening for Col. and Mesdames Danford, Strong and Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Bonesteel, Capt. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Ganoce, Mrs. Pendleton, Colonel Fowler and Captain Taylor.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter on Sunday were Major Gen. John Biddle, Colonel Bethen, of Seattle, and Mr. Frothingham, of New York. Colonel Robinson's week-end guests were Mr. Harry Ferguson and Mr. von Lengerke, of New York; on Saturday Colonel Robinson had dinner for them and for Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton. On Wednesday Mrs. Beckman DuBarry and Miss Helen DuBarry, of Fort Montgomery, spent the day with Mrs. Fieberger and Miss Fieberger, who had Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Newlands and Mrs. Asensio come in for tea with their guests.

Mrs. Carter spent three days in New York last week, the guest of Mrs. W. A. Jamison. Guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at dinner on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Arrowsmith. Capt. Lewis Brown, Thompson, Crittenden and Devera have motored to Camp Dix, where they will stay for a few days to arrange for the cadet encampment there this summer. Capt. J. K. Brown, Nelson and Greenwald have gone to Fort Riley to participate in the preliminary training for candidates for the Army contestants in the Olympic games. Mrs. Strong gave an informal French tea on Friday for Mesdames Fieberger, Reynolds, Ganoce, Buckner, Gauthier, Asensio, Vauthier, Miss Fieberger and others.

Mrs. Robert Schey, of Atlantic City, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Householder have returned from Delaware City, where they were visiting Captain Householder's father, who, although still quite ill, is somewhat better.

Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, with their friend, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams, jr., of New York, spent Sunday on a long motor trip in the surrounding country, where they had picnic lunch. Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton had supper on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Danford, Capt. and Mrs. O'Hara, Colonel Fowler and Captain Taylor; bridge was played during the evening. Col. and Mrs. Timberlake and Capt. and Mrs. Watson were guests at tea of Mrs. Beckman DuBarry, Miss DuBarry and Mrs. Sutherland on Sunday at their home, Point Pleasant, Fort Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanc, of New York, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vauthier, who had Major Card in to meet their guests at Sunday dinner. Mrs. Jurdon and her mother, Mrs. B. F. Smith, have returned from a fortnight's visit at Washington. The reading club met last time with Mrs. T. K. Brown, who read her paper on "The Dance"; current events were given by Mrs. Wheat; the love feast committee was appointed—Mesdames Pendleton, Walthall and Prichard.

The Monday evening bridge met with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox; the South End bridge with Capt. and Mrs. Ganoce; the Tuesday afternoon club with Mrs. Walthall; the sewing club with Mrs. Arrowsmith. Mrs. N. C. Leit, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Phelan for several days recently; they also had as week-end guests Mrs. Phelan's sister, Miss Olive Abel; and Miss Scharrer, of the Bennett School. Mrs. Dorst had a few guests in for tea informally on Tuesday.

The West Point Horse Show Association is being formed; it is planned to give one or more horse shows later in the season.

The Harvard-Army baseball game scheduled for April 17 was postponed on account of rain.

After one week of idleness the Army baseball team laid out a diamond on the parade ground on April 21, and in a game with a nine from Tufts College gained their first victory of the season. The collegians made one hit in the second inning and that settled them. After that McGrath, pitcher for the Army, held them hitless. Eastman, who made a shoe-string catch in the seventh inning, provided one of the sliding features of the game. The score stood Army 3, Tufts 1.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 20, 1920.

The officers and ladies of Governors Island in large numbers went to the testimonial tendered to Gen. John J. Pershing at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 15 by the Civic Forum. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard was the first speaker, and in his address he traced the career of General Pershing from cadet days at West Point throughout his entire service, culminating in his crowning activities as Commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. Among the other speakers of the occasion was the Vicomte Charles de Chambrun, of the French Embassy. The presentation of the testimonial was by the Hon. George W. Wickersham. The next morning, April 16, General Pershing arrived on Governors Island at noon and was received with the prescribed honors. Two companies of the 22d Infantry were drawn up at the New York Barge Office and escorted the General's party to the island on the boat. Upon arrival here the General inspected the remainder of the battalion at the landing, saying a word or two personally to each man of the battalion whose uniform showed service in the American Expeditionary Forces, after which he made a tour of inspection of Governors Island and was entertained at lunch by Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Bullard. At 2:30 o'clock a reception was given at the commanding general's quarters by Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Bullard for the officers and ladies of Governors Island. They were received in the drawing room, being introduced to the guest of honor by Col. John C. E. Tillson, post commander.

Among visitors in the garrison recently have been the Rt. Rev. Roscoe Sheddon, Lord Bishop of Nassau, on his way to the Lambeth Conference, England, accompanied by the Rev. Fr. Rawlinson; the Rev. Canon Lampon, of the Cathedral, Nassau; also Brig. Gen. Charles Richard at Chaplain and Mrs. Smith's.

An informal meeting of the Council, adjourned from a meeting recently held, took place at the rooms of the Military Service Institution to consider plans for continuation of the work of the Institution and the publication of The Journal. The Journal was suspended during the war, and in common with the Service Journals has suffered from conditions incident to the war. It is proposed to bring the matter of the reorganization of the institution to the attention of members by a circular letter.

Announcement is made of the formal mustering in of the Lieut. Col. Fred L. Davidson, Post No. 365, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to take place at Corbin Hall on April 28, to be followed by the installation of officers and the presentation of the charter of the post.

St. Cornelius' Chapel has been favored by some gifts of

valuable flags recently to add to the collection already installed. Col. John C. F. Tilton, post commander, has presented a stand of Chinese flags which he secured while on duty in China in 1900. They consist of two beautiful silk flags, red and green; one with the phoenix and one with the winged dragon. These are respectively the Empress and Emperor flags. A yellow silk flag with lettering of black velvet reads: "The Middle City Training Camp Headquarters—Forces No. 8." Another one, a silk guidon, has not yet been translated. This group of Chinese color hangs on the north side of the nave, and next to them is the national ensign of Reilly's battery which he carried on the march from Tientsin to Peking. Another flag recently acquired is a regimental flag of the 5th Infantry of the Civil War period. This was the property of the late Capt. Louis Emile, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, and the flag is given in his memory. Another one is a silk Cavalry guidon, on the broken staff of which is the inscription: "Picked up on the battle field, 1863." Another one, also recently presented by Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, morale officer, Southern Division, is a battery flag of Battery A, 8th Field Art., and was used in the Battle of Juarez, Mexico, June 15 and 16, 1919.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 23, 1920.

Rear Admiral William F. Fallam was recently in Annapolis for a few hours and received hearty greetings from many friends here. Mrs. B. B. Deakins is in Washington visiting the family of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Gatch, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gatch.

Rear Admiral A. H. Seale has gone on a two weeks' leave. Accompanied by Mrs. Seale, he left Annapolis on Sunday on a visit to friends at Jamestown, N.Y. In the absence of Admiral Seale, Capt. W. T. O'Donoghue will act as Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. A. R. France, wife of Lieutenant France, U.S.N., has returned from a three months' visit to the Pacific coast, where she was with friends at San Pedro and Los Angeles. Miss Margaret Claude, her sister, returned with Mrs. France. Mrs. Kilduff, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Kilduff, is entertaining as her house guest here Mrs. Harold Rosenberg, of Philadelphia.

The guests at a buffet supper on Saturday given by Miss Nancy Walton, in honor of Governor Ritchie, were Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Heap, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy E. Baker, Comdr. and Mrs. Wolcott E. Hall, Mrs. C. V. Casaca, Major Delano, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. George E. Price, Lieutenant Commander Davidson, Mrs. Meclery, Mrs. Reggie Kaufman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Olendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Pope, of Baltimore, Major F. Brooke Lee, Mrs. Albert Rosenberger, and Prof. Paul Dashiell.

On Saturday the house guests of Mrs. J. Proctor Morton were entertained by Mrs. Albert S. Rees, wife of Commander Rees. Mrs. Rees was assisted by Mrs. Edward Lloyd, wife of Commodore Lloyd. The honor guests were Mrs. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Washington, wife of ex-Senator Bourne; Mrs. J. F. Ramsey, of New York, sister of Mrs. Bourne; and Mrs. William Maxwell, of New York.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wickham spent Saturday in Annapolis. Mrs. Henry H. Hough, wife of Captain Hough, U.S.N., is house guest of Mrs. George Laws, wife of Captain Laws, U.S.N.

Commodore V. S. Nelson and Miss Valentine Nelson have left here to spend a week with Mrs. Tappan in Washington. Mrs. Ralston, wife of Lieutenant Commander Ralston, was hostess on Monday at a party at the Ship's Inn. There were four tables of bridge.

Mrs. William H. Thomas has gone to Philadelphia to spend a week with her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Schumacher, wife of Lieutenant Schumacher, U.S.N. Mrs. Thomas was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lucille Thomas. Mrs. Clarence Richards, of Washington, was the guest on Tuesday of Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, wife of Commander Howard.

The family of Commander Wickham will shortly arrive here and will take apartments on Murray Hill. Lieut. Comdr. James I. Book, U.S.N., has taken one of the Morrow apartments at No. 23 State Circle.

Mrs. John Shipley, sister of Capt. Dudley Carpenter, M.C., U.S.N., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter at the Naval Academy. Miss Harriet Love is visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry B. Le Bourgeois.

Miss Dubois, daughter of Surgeon Dubois, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington after a visit here to her sister, Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, wife of Commander Howard. She entertained the house guests of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Proctor Morton, at dinner on Saturday, after which they attended the dance at the armory.

Lieut. W. O. P. Clark, U.S.N., joined his wife for the weekend at the home of Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. Rogers, "Belvoir," a historic colonial house, a few miles from Annapolis. Lieut. D. W. Coe, U.S.N., joined his family here for the weekend.

Prof. O. G. Dodge, U.S.N., formerly officer-in-charge of Grounds, Academy, is here for a week. Mistaking a piece of woodland for an open field in the darkness on Saturday three passengers in a Navy balloon that started in a race at 1:35 p.m. that day from Rockaway, N.Y., Lieut. G. H. Carpenter, pilot; Ensign L. A. Kloor, assistant pilot, and Chief Quartermaster E. Dennis landed in a tree several miles from Annapolis, where they spent the night. The name of the balloon was A-5006. The next morning farmers of the neighborhood rendered assistance to the pendant crew of the airship.

Candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who have been studying for their mental tests in the naval preparatory schools of Annapolis began leaving here today for the respective points in the country at which they will be examined as to their proficiency. The examination will begin on Wednesday and will last three days. The trials will be under Civil Service rules and the results will be forwarded to the Naval Academy for examination there and thence to the Navy Department for the final reports upon the standing of the candidates to be appointed midshipmen.

Opening the local field and track season Saturday afternoon the midshipmen were defeated by the athletes from the University of Virginia by 63 to 45. The meet was well contested and interesting, and the well-deserved victory of the Virginians was something of a surprise to the Navy contingent. They were really good on the sprints and gained a lead from the start. The performances were excellent, considering the early date and the soft track, but no records fell. The 220 and 404-yard races afforded keen contests. The 220 was won by McCondray, Navy, who led Seward, Virginia, by an almost inappreciable margin. Moncewitz, Navy, led the field in the 440 until within fifty yards of the finish, when he was passed by both Baker and Yellott, of Virginia.

The Naval Academy won at lacrosse from Swarthmore here Saturday by 10 to 0, making the third successive victory by a big score for the midshipmen. Two points were scored by the Navy stickmen in the first half, but in the second they ran wild, Herring, Roth and Shaw shooting like fiends. Shaw scored for the Navy after five minutes of play, and Herring tallied about the middle of the first quarter. Scoring was at all periods of the second half, and Swarthmore rarely got near enough to the Navy's goal to be dangerous. As in previous games the Navy's defense made up largely of new men, was iron-clad. Waters played a specially fine game in breaking through and tipping to another player for a fair chance at goal.

Defeating Harvard at lacrosse here Wednesday afternoon by 5 to 2 the Naval Academy won its fourth successive game. However, the Crimson gave them their hardest tussle. In the first six minutes of the game the Navy scored twice, Morehouse shooting both goals. Harvard hit a rapid pace, however, and Freney tied the score by also shooting safely twice. A rally at the end of the half, during which Roth and Herring scored, gave the period to the Navy by 4 to 2. Herring's goal, near the opening, was the only score of the second period, the contest being a fine one.

Superior betting enabled the Naval Academy to win from Harvard by 8 to 1 in a splendidly played game here Wednesday afternoon. The Navy was also faster on the bases, a feature of the game which has generally been one of Harvard's strong points. There was snappy fielding on both sides, the hard-landed stops and general good work of Lincoln, at third, for Harvard, and the throwing to home of Cloughley, the Navy

catcher, being the features. L. N. Baker, the Navy's left hander, pitched a splendid game, allowing him to be bunched only in the eighth inning.

The sports of the Naval Academy on Wednesday afternoon resulted: Lacrosse—Navy 5, Harvard 2; Baseball—Navy 3, Harvard 1.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

Washington, D.C., April 20, 1920.

Col. Frank B. Edwards, O.A.C., has been assigned utilities officer for the Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y. Major H. F. Porter, Q.M.C., has been assigned as constructing quartermaster, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, headquarters at Fort Monroe. Capt. F. S. Hird, Q.M.C., has been designated to compete for membership on the team representing the United States at the Olympic games, Belgium.

Capt. J. M. Parrott, Q.M.C., proceeded to Fairmount, W.Va., for temporary duty in connection with the construction of the coal-by-products plant at that place. There are three of these plants, one each at Buffalo, N.Y., Birmingham, Ala., and Fairmount, W.Va. These plants will be, when completed, operated by private commercial interests, but will be available for the Government in the manufacture of explosives in the event of another emergency. Peace-time products are of innumerable value and cover a wide field. Before the war the United States was entirely dependent upon Germany for its dyestuffs and certain other derivatives of coal, among which were some of our most important medicines. The method of handling the coal is of the latest. The coal is dumped into the ovens from either side of the railway tracks on the top of the oven. After the burning of the coal a giant pushing machine pushes the coke out of the ovens into cars and it is then made ready for shipment. The gas escaping from the burning coal is captured and conveyed into the plant that extracts the desired products from it while the oil is drawn from the dust in the gas at the bottom of the ovens into the treating plants for them.

CAMP MEADE NOTES.

Camp Meade, Md., April 19, 1920.

There was a general exodus of officers and men to attend the reception in Baltimore to Gen. John J. Pershing. The entertainment took on the form of a "community celebration," in which the excellent musicians of the Tank Corps, 12th and 17th Infantry bands participated, drawing thereby much applause from a very appreciative audience. Major Gen. Grote Hutchison and entire staff attended the celebration, which was held at the Lyric Theater and amid great enthusiasm.

The arrival of spring has brought extensive improvements to the camp, especially to the area occupied by the 12th U.S. Infantry, which is taking on a veritable rustic environment. The 17th Infantry has been exceptionally successful in increasing the verdure in its surrounding areas, while the approaches and lawns of the residence of the commanding general are being made especially beautiful.

Carrying out the plans of the War Department to place tank companies with each of the seven divisions, Company A, 328th Battalion, Tank Corps, has left for Camp Funston for duty with the 11th Division.

Col. and Mrs. Ruffner were present at a dance given on Friday by the nurses for the officers at the Convalescent House. The officers and ladies of the Tank Corps entertained at dancing during the week. Miss Elizabeth Berton, of Philadelphia, has returned home after spending the past ten days with Miss Burr, hostess of the Camp Meade Service club.

Lieut. Raymond S. Hobby has returned to his regiment after an extended and successful recruiting drive in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Norman McNeal, wife of Lieutenant McNeal, is visiting her former home in Fayetteville, N.C. Major Richard B. Wainwright has left for duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Major A. G. Counbe, M.C., has joined for duty at the camp hospital.

The camp extends to Chaplain J. F. Isbell, 12th Inf., its sincere sympathy in the recent loss of his beloved brother.

Captain Bingham, camp athletic officer, has fully recovered and is busily engaged in planning the Olympic try-outs at this post. A camp baseball team has been organized, has entered the Eastern Department league and hopes to give a good account of itself under the able coaching of Mr. James Phillips, our genial and efficient Service club representative.

COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Strong, Mass., April 19, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. Schrader are being congratulated on the birth of a son on April 14 at the post hospital, Fort Warren.

Major Freeland has been ordered to Fort Banks. The officers and ladies of Fort Strong were guests at a reception given in Boston Thursday by Governor and Mrs. Coolidge. Captain Campbell and Capt. and Mrs. Whitaker are new arrivals on the post. Friday night the officers and ladies of Fort Strong were hosts at a dance to about fifty guests from Boston and the other harbor forts. Dancing continued during supper, which was served at small tables placed along the sides of the room between rows of box seats.

Tuesday afternoon every fort in the harbor was represented at Fort Warren in the "professional tryouts" for the coast defense show. Mr. Davis, song leader for the department, was present and gave some valuable suggestions. Rehearsals are well under way for this show, which will have its opening in the Winthrop Theater, April 30, and will then go on the road for recruiting purposes. Wednesday night thirty girls from the Shepley Stores in Boston put on a very amusing vaudeville entertainment at Fort Warren before a large audience from the harbor forts. Before the performance the troupe was the guest at dinner of the 7th Company, Fort Warren. Thursday night the Fort Warren Service Club gave an unusually good minstrel show followed by a dance, at which over 200 girls from Boston were present.

Saturday night the girls' basketball team of Fort Revere played a sitting team of girls, after which an impromptu dance party was enjoyed in the Service Club.

A basketball team composed of picked players from the various clubs and schools of Winthrop was defeated by the Coast Defense team on Thursday last by a score of 36 to 23.

Last Monday night the Fort Strong minstrels gave a special performance of their show at the Long Island Hospital. On Friday Major General Edwards, General Ruckman and several other officers from the Northeastern Department attended the commencement exercises of the Unit School for Non-Commissioned Officers. General Edwards gave a very interesting talk and presented diplomas to the ninety-one graduates. Speeches were also made by General Ruckman, Colonels Howell and Horowitz, and a valedictory address by Sergeant MacClory. The class banquet and smoker that evening was enlivened by toasts, impromptu speeches and "mob singing."

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 11, 1920.

Mrs. Blanchard entertained at a pretty luncheon on Wednesday for Misses Huger, Davies, Larnigan, Mesdames Neé, Dana and Flinn. Capt. and Mrs. Marcus have as their house guest Mrs. Simmons, wife of Captain Simmons, now stationed at Mitchell Flying Field, L.I. Mary Blanchard gave an Easter party Monday for Jack and David Owen, sons of Col. and Mrs. Owen; Bobby and Lucien McDonald, sons of Major and Mrs. McDonald; Jimmy, Jane and Suzanne Humphrey, son and daughters of Col. and Mrs. Evan Humphrey; Evelyn Scott, daughter of Major and Mrs. Scott, and Charles Hunter, son of Major and Mrs. Hunter.

The officers' club gave the first formal dance on Wednesday night in the old officers' club, which has been the scene of much revelry in years past, but during the war was used as a nurses' quarters and mess. The post orchestra furnished excellent music under Bandmaster Blaw, with Jerry at the piano. The committee on decoration consisted of Mesdames Freeman,

Wright and Kuhn, and the refreshments were supervised by Mesdames Bispham, Blanchard and Kromery. The receiving committee, consisting of Col. and Mrs. Bispham, Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Freeman, welcomed the guests, among whom were Rear Admiral Hackett, of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason, of Highland Park; Dr. and Mrs. Bahl, of Evanston, and many others from Chicago and the North Shore. There were several dinner parties before the dance, the largest being given by Col. and Mrs. Bispham, who entertained for twenty-five guests. Others entertaining were Major and Mrs. Kromery, Col. and Mrs. Blanchard, Major and Mrs. Freeman, and Major and Mrs. Haverkamp. Miss Elizabeth Bayne, of Manchester, Conn., is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Dorey.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., April 8, 1920.

The big event of the week has been the two days' visit of the Prince of Wales. H.M.S. Renown anchored off San Diego yesterday morning, in close proximity to the U.S.S. New Mexico, which had been brought here by Vice Admiral Clarence Williams, temporary commander of the Pacific Fleet, in honor of the distinguished visitor. Admiral Williams was host at luncheon on board the New Mexico, his guests including the Prince, the chief officers of the Renown, Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., Governor William D. Stephens and Mayor Louis J. Wilde. In the afternoon the Prince came ashore and was met at the municipal pier by a large gathering of people here. The British flag, following which he spoke to about 30,000 people at the municipal stadium. A banquet and ball were given in his honor in the evening at Hotel del Coronado. The Renown sailed this afternoon for Honolulu on its way to Australia.

Mrs. Frank Drake was hostess at her home at Fort Rosecrans for Easter week to Mrs. Frank Parsons, Miss and Master Parsons, and on Thursday entertained with a bridge tea in honor of her guests. Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph Hunter entertained the bowling club one evening; their honor also, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N., are enjoying a visit of several weeks from Mrs. Harold B. Wrenn, of Los Angeles, sister of Mrs. Jensen.

Capt. and Mrs. Earl C. Long, U.S.M.C., were hosts recently at a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado, their guests including Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roland W. Schumann, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Minnis, Mrs. Lynne J. Gage, Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasurer, and Mrs. Gage had as luncheon guests on Saturday Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, Miss Helena Richards and General Charleion, of the British army.

San Diego, Calif., April 15, 1920.

Capt. George P. Venable, U.S.N., was host at a luncheon Thursday at Hotel del Coronado, his guests including Capt. and Mrs. John H. Iden, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, Comdr. Jacob Klein, Mesdames Harold B. Wrenn, Edwin T. Earl, William K. Thompson and Rufus P. Spalding. After luncheon the guests attended the reception by the Prince of Wales on board H.M.S. Renown.

A dinner party was given Wednesday by Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, those present including Capt. and Mrs. John H. Iden, Capt. George P. Venable, Comdr. Leo Welch and Jacob Klein. Capt. and Mrs. G. de L. Carrington, U.S.A., are here from Fort De Lesseps, Canal Zone, for a visit of two months with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gurnham. Mrs. Landon, wife of Col. Edwin Landon, U.S.A., commanding officer at Fort Rosecrans, has left for the East on a visit of six weeks.

Comdr. Ellis Lando was host at a dinner on the U.S.S. Meade on Sunday, those present including Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames Clyde B. Camerer and Edwin Guthrie, Lieutenants Reed and Townsend and Dr. and Mrs. John D. Camerer.

Mrs. Carl Lohr, whose husband, Major Lohr, U.S.A., died in France, is visiting at the home of Major and Mrs. Frank Drake at Fort Rosecrans. Major Lohr was at one time stationed at this post. Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph L. Hunter motored from Fort Rosecrans to Calexico, on the Mexican boundary, for a few days' stay last week. Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Spencer, Jr., heading a contingent of naval fliers, will take up aerial gunnery and acrobatic flying at the advanced school to be established May 1 at Ream Field, south of this city. The first detachment will also include three officers and twenty enlisted men from March Field, Riverside. A district repair and supply depot has been established at Rockwell Field, North Island.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Pritchett are spending two weeks at Hotel del Coronado. Colonel Pritchett, formerly stationed at the marine barracks here, is now on duty at San Francisco. Capt. William M. McIlvaine, U.S.M.C., has joined Mrs. McIlvaine at Hotel del Coronado, having been transferred for duty here from Parris Island, S.C. Mrs. McIlvaine's mother and grandmother, Mrs. M. C. Goodwin and Mrs. C. G. Gove, respectively, are also here.

Capt. and Mrs. James H. Tomb, U.S.N., entertained Monday evening with a picnic beach party, with about forty young ladies and bachelor officers as guests. Following the dinner a dance was held at the bachelor officers' quarters at the Naval Air Station on North Island.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 13, 1920.

On April 5 Mrs. George Cameron invited all the younger children in the post to an Easter egg hunt. Colored eggs were hidden all over the house, and after the youngsters had found them ice cream and cake were served. Mrs. J. K. Thompson, who has been visiting her son, Capt. Jack Thompson, left on Friday for her home in Mansfield, Pa.

Mrs. George Peed gave a large bridge party and tea on Saturday as a farewell party for her niece, Miss Margaret Peed, who is leaving on Monday for her home in Virginia. Among those who played bridge were Mesdames Winn, Cameron, Hawkins, Hunsacker, McGlachlin, Taylor, Ralph Parker, Rose, Wilshire, Kruger, Tobin, Swezey, Cheney; Misses Swezey, Jeffries, Winn. Many others came in for tea. Mrs. George Cameron poured tea and Mrs. McGlachlin served the salad. Misses Winn, Swezey, Hawkins and Mrs. Ralph Parker assisted.

Capt. and Mrs. Merchant, Capt. and Mrs. Mouton and Captain Haverkamp together gave a dance at the hostess house on Saturday evening. The music was excellent. The guests included many couples from Fort Riley as well as several from Junction City and Camp Funston. Capt. and Mrs. West gave a supper party before the dance for their house guest, Miss Helen Welsh, and Capt. and Mesdames Jack Thompson, J. M. Thompson Barry; Lieuts. and Mesdames Putnam and Wiltshire. Misses Putnam, Hawkins, Cameron, Jeffries, Adams, Lieutenants Foster, Boudinot, Fennel, Scherer, Donnelly, Jervy, Stearley and Captain Huthstainer.

Capt. and Mrs. Cheney had as guests for dinner before the dance Capt. and Mrs. Lear, Capt. and Mrs. Swift and Lieut. Col. James Ficker. Miss Laura V. Adams of Fort Leavenworth is spending a few days with Miss Margaret Cameron. Miss Elizabeth Winans left on Saturday for Fort Leavenworth, where she will be a guest of Miss Harriet Glasgow.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 19, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. Baird entertained on Saturday at a supper before the hop. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. Winn, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Parker, Col. and Mrs. Peed, Capt. and Mrs. Cheney, Misses Cameron, Winn, Hawkins, Adams, Captains Doak, Talby, Irwin, Martin. Capt. and Mrs. Barry also entertained at a supper before the hop, their guests being Capt. and Mesdames Putnam, Jack Thompson, Ashmore, Moreton, Merchant, Wilburn, West, Mrs. George Wier, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James Parker, Misses Putnam and Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw and Boudinot, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, of Junction City.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson gave a dinner before the hop on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lambert, Capt. and Mrs. J. M.

Thompson, Major and Mrs. Hunnacker, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Baughman, Capt. D. O. Nelson, J. K. Brown, Greenwald and Kobbé have recently arrived at Fort Riley to take part in the competition for the Olympic games. Miss Elizabeth Winans has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where she has been visiting Miss Harriet Glasgow.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, April 11, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Winn entertained on April 9 with a reception in honor of several recent arrivals at Fort McIntosh. Col. and Mrs. George W. Ewell, Major and Mrs. Paul J. Dowling, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Lamb, Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Leach, Capt. and Mrs. L. Zappann, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Tarkington received with Col. and Mrs. Winn. Mrs. E. E. Keatley, who has as her house guests the Misses Cooper and Wells, of Detroit, Mich., entertained at tea in their honor last Tuesday. All the ladies in the post called to meet Mrs. Keatley's guests. Mrs. A. B. Kaempfer presided at the tea table.

On Wednesday afternoon the ladies of the post enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. John A. Phillips. Bridge was played. Refreshments were served at the home of the afternoon. Mrs. William F. C. Jensen entertained a group of friends at a delightful informal dinner party last Sunday evening. The guests were Col. and Mrs. George W. Ewell, Major and Mrs. William F. Donnelly, Major and Mrs. Paul J. Dowling, Lieutenant Laramy.

Col. Beaumont B. Buck left Wednesday for his new station at Fort Crook, Neb. His going is a cause of deep regret to a large circle of friends both at Fort McIntosh and in Laredo. Col. and Mrs. Buck were guests of honor at a number of delightful parties prior to the Colonel's departure. Mrs. Buck will remain here for several weeks and join the Colonel after he is settled at Fort Crook.

What was acknowledged to be the most delightful affair of the season was the dance staged by the officers of the 87th Infantry in the officers' club on Friday night. Splendid music rendered by the 37th Infantry band and guests from out of town and Laredo all added charm to the occasion.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., April 17, 1920.

Capt. John H. Gould and Mrs. Gould are entertaining as their house guest Mr. George D. Elyson, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Elyson is the father of Mrs. Gould and is en route to attend the Bankers' Convention.

Miss Elizabeth Lynnett, of Erie, Pa., has been a house guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. James W. McAndrew. Mrs. H. R. Richards has as her house guest her mother, Mrs. H. R. Williams, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Williams had just completed a visit to Major and Mrs. Richards on this post, and had returned to her home in Missouri but two days when tidings arrived of the illness of Major Richards and Mrs. Williams immediately returned to this post. The Major, who is in Walter Reed Hospital, is improving daily and expects to return to the post in a few weeks. Dr. George D. Elyson arrived on April 15 to be a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gould for ten days or more.

Capt. Edward R. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis were honored guests recently at a ball given in the city when the Shippers were in annual session. Miss Mary K. Wellington, of New York, has been entertained by Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gould on this post. Major Gen. and Mrs. James W. McAndrew entertained in compliment to their house guest, Miss Elizabeth Lynnett, on Saturday at the officers' club by giving a dinner of sixteen covers to the young ladies and young gentlemen on the post. After dinner dancing was enjoyed.

During the past week the tennis courts and the golf links have all been occupied after the closing hours of the General Staff College by the officers and ladies on the post. Col. Sanford H. Wadhams and Major Dennis E. Nolan are the golf champions of the General Staff College, while Major Wait C. Johnson is the acknowledged champion on the tennis court and at all sports, baseball, golf, etc.

A beautiful picture of Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, daughter of Major and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman, has been published in a local city paper with other of the Army and Navy ladies.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 17, 1920.

Cards have been received in St. Paul announcing the marriage of Miss Marjorie Beth Bean, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Bean, of Los Angeles, formerly of St. Paul, and Major William Drakeford Fonville, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which took place March 24 in Los Angeles. Major and Mrs. Fonville will live at San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. and Mrs. Alvin K. Kuper entertained Tuesday at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. G. Rutherford. Major Ralph McCleary, Capt. Wayne Clark and Lieut. Edward Gilbert entertained Wednesday for the evening bridge club at the quarters of Major McCleary. Favors were won by Mrs. Fox, wife of Captain Fox, and Lieut. E. Thomas.

Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Englehart have returned from Missouri, where they visited relatives of Captain Englehart. Mrs. Edward G. Taylor entertained the afternoon bridge club Monday. Mrs. Fox won the honors. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie entertained Tuesday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. Straub.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Fox and Capt. and Mrs. Balsom, who recently arrived at this garrison from South Dakota. Later the hosts and their guests attended the weekly dance at the Hostess House. Capt. and Mrs. Balsom are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fox until their quarters at No. 22 A row are ready. Captain Balsom is on duty at St. Thomas's College, St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. A. A. MacKechnie have changed to quarters at No. 8 A row.

Interest just now at the post is centered in the planning and making of an athletic field on the parade ground in the lower post. Several baseball teams have been organized. Lieut. Col. O. G. Sturdevant and Capt. Edward Taylor have charge of all athletics. Major and Mrs. Henry Jewett, who are on route East to visit, are now at Atlantic City. They will return to the post in about ten days.

CAMP SHERMAN NOTES.

Camp Sherman, Ohio, April 19, 1920.

Major Gen. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis entertained the officers and ladies of the post and numerous friends from Chillicothe at a tea on Saturday at the commanding general's residence in camp. A number of officers and their families, who have been absent incident to recruiting duty during the recent recruiting drive, have returned to camp, affording relief to those present who have had cumulative duties and adding impetus to social activities.

A track and field meet, to determine entrants for the Departmental Olympic meet, will be held on May 19. The camp production, "Some Baby," directed by Major Ritchel and Mr. Ledy, has returned to camp from a very successful tour, showing to crowded houses in Chillicothe and Circleville. This production proved as popular to civilian audiences as to the personnel of the camp, and has afforded a considerable revenue to the camp recreational fund.

Col. E. A. Helmick, chief of staff, Central Department, visited camp on Wednesday and Thursday and was the guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis.

The Camp Utilities Section held its annual dinner and dance on Wednesday. The guests of honor were Gen. and Mrs. Sturgis, Colonel Helmick and Lieut. and Mrs. Marzell. Responses to toasts and after-dinner speeches indicated a high state of morale and esprit de corps in the organization. Major W. A. Swallow, camp utilities officer, was formerly constructing quartermaster of the camp, and has as his assistant Lieut. E. A. Anderson.

Mrs. George A. Apple is expected to join Colonel Apple at

the camp on Wednesday. Major Barrett, 40th Inf., has as his guests his mother, Mrs. Barrett, and his sister, Mrs. Shelton, with her small daughter, Miss Georgia Shelton.

COAST DEFENSES OF PORTLAND.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 17, 1920.

The Friday night bridge was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Whittaker. Mrs. Bibber, of Fort Levett, entertained the Tuesday afternoon bridge club. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Whitmore won the prizes. Col. and Mrs. Ruggles were dinner guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walker on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Ruddell entertained Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walker at dinner and bridge on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Whittaker are at Fort Strong for a month. Mrs. Bibber, of Fort Levett, was called to Bath, Me., on account of serious illness of her father. Lieutenant Colonel Walker is now in command at Fort Levett and his family will join him there this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitmore entertained the officers and ladies of Fort McKinley at bridge last evening. Mrs. Ruggles and Captain Ruddell were the prizes.

The Service club had a whist party at the Recreation Building on Friday evening.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BAYLIES.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 11, 1920, a daughter, Marie Hunt Baylies, to Lieut. Alfred L. Baylies, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Baylies.

BRYANT.—Born at Bethlehem, Pa., April 17, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Bryant, U.S.N., a son, Carl F. Bryant, jr.

CHALLENGER.—Born at Pasadena, Calif., March 31, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. (j.g.) Harold L. Challenger, U.S.N., a son, George Edward Challenger.

CLINTON.—Born at Port au Prince, Haiti, March 29, 1920, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas M. Clinton, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

CRESHAW.—Born at Richmond, Va., April 5, 1920, to the wife of Comdr. E. S. Creshaw, U.S.N., a son, Russell S. Creshaw.

CROSSON.—Born at Hoboken, N.J., April 19, 1920, to the wife of Capt. James F. Crosson, U.S.A., a son, James Frederic Crosson.

GIBSON.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1920, to the wife of Capt. Samuel A. Gibson, Inf., U.S.A., a son, Samuel Alexander Gibson, jr.

GILLET.—Born at Portland, Ore., March 2, 1920, a son, Charles D. Gillet, jr., to Lieut. Charles Drysdale Gillet, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Gillet.

GRAY.—Born at Gettysburg, Pa., March 29, 1920, to the wife of Capt. John C. Gray, U.S.A., a son, John Campbell Gray, jr.

HART.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 26, 1920, to the wife of Capt. T. C. Hart, U.S.N., a daughter, Caroline Brownson Hart.

HEAVEY.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 16, 1920, to the wife of Capt. William F. Heavey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, William F. Heavey, jr.

HERBSTER.—Born at Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, April 4, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbst, U.S.N., commanding officer, Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, a son, Victor Richard Edward Herbst.

HOLMES.—Born at Long Branch, N.J., March 20, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. J. G. Holmes, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, Joel Grant Holmes, jr.

HOWARD.—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Houston, Texas, April 6, 1920, to Capt. Arch F. Howard, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Howard, daughter, Mary Douglas. The baby is a granddaughter of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bennett.

IRISH.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 5, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Irish, U.S.N., a son, Jermain Savage Irish.

MURPHY.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 10, 1920, to the wife of Major E. V. D. Murphy, U.S. Inf., a son, Eugene Corlett Murphy.

OSMUN.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 12, 1920, a daughter, Helen Edith Osmun, to Capt. R. A. Osmun, U.S.A., and Mrs. Osmun.

STICKNEY.—Born at Manhattan, Kas., April 11, 1920, to the wife of Major R. C. Stickney, 34th U.S. Inf., a son, Richard Carlton Stickney, jr.

WALDRON.—Born at Camp Dix, N.J., April 15, 1920, a daughter, Helen Stone Waldron, to Major Albert W. Waldron, U.S.A., and Mrs. Waldron.

MARRIED.

ANDRUSS—SPILBRINK.—At Philadelphia April 3, 1920, Willis Austin Andrus and Miss Elizabeth Anna Spilbrink.

AYRES—SCHAER.—At Little Rock, Ark., April 10, 1920, Capt. H. D. Ayres, 7th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. May Kline Schaer.

HELM—BENHAM.—At Washington, D.C., April 20, 1920, Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Benham, daughter of the late Rear Admiral A. E. Benham, U.S.N.

MCGREGOR—MCKIM.—At Kansas City, Mo., April 7, 1920, Capt. Duncan Gregor McGregor, 5th Cav., U.S. Army, and Miss Margaret Catherine McKim.

MATTE—GILBERT.—At Washington, D.C., April 5, 1920, Capt. Paul J. Matte, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Emma Jane Gilbert.

MORROW—POLEY.—At Los Angeles, Calif., April 12, 1920, Lieut. Bernard A. Morrow, U.S.N., and Miss Viola Poley.

PENDLETON—CURTIS.—At Norfolk, Va., April 17, 1920, Capt. Randolph T. Pendleton, U.S.A., and Miss Cornelia M. Curtis, daughter of the late Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N.

PRITCHETT—NEFF.—At Berkeley, Calif., April 12, 1920, Lieut. Col. William H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Adeline Lewis Neff.

ROBINSON—HENDERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., April 23, 1920, Col. Wirt Robinson, U.S.A., and Mrs. T. P. Henderson.

STANLEY—CROSE.—At Hampton Roads, Va., April 14, 1920, Lieut. Henry T. Stanley, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Capt. William M. Crose, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crose.

THORNTON—FLEMING.—At San Diego, Calif., April 15, 1920, Lieut. Prector M. Thornton, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Fleming.

WALLACE—MAGOUN.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1920, Lieut. Col. Fred C. Wallace, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss George Magoun.

DIED.

BELL.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1920, Isabella McCormick Bell, widow of Major Gen. George Bell, U.S.A. Funeral from her late residence, 1915 G street, April 22. Interment private.

BRYANT.—Died at Bethlehem, Pa., April 19, 1920, Carl F. Bryant, jr., infant son of Lieut. Comdr. O. F. Bryant, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bryant.

CAMPBELL.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 18, 1920, Mrs. William S. Campbell, mother of Mrs. J. C. Kelton and grandmother of Major R. H. C. Kelton, Coast Art., U.S.A.

COLLIER.—Died at Aurora, Colo., April 13, 1920, Capt. George C. Collier, Inf., U.S.A. (emergency).

COX.—Died at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 11, 1920, Capt. James E. Cox, dental surgeon, U.S.A. (emergency).

EVANS.—Died at Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1920, Daniel Evans, ninety-two years old, father of Col. F. D. Evans, U.S.A.

HANSELL.—Died at Sanderson, Texas, April 16, 1920, Lieut. D. M. Hansell, 90th Aero Squadron, U.S.A. (emergency).

KATZMAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 9, 1920, Capt. Samuel Katzman, Air Ser., U.S.A. (emergency).

KITTS.—Died at Maywood, N.J., April 19, 1920, Anne E. Kitts, aged thirty years, wife of Mr. William A. Kitts, business manager of the Army and Navy Journal, and mother of Major W. P. Kitts, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. J. J. H. Gregory, T. J. Kitts and Mrs. W. Crear.

LAUBER.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 18, 1920, Mrs. M. Virginia Lauber, mother of Major Philip J. Lauber, U.S.A., retired.

MOORE.—Died at Camp Eustis, Va., April 4, 1920, Martha W. Moore, widow of Brig. Gen. T. C. Moore, U.S.A., and mother of Mira M. Turner, wife of Sergt. Major (a.g.) Edward Stanley Turner, Coast Art., U.S.A.

NYE.—Died at Shakopee, Minn., April 16, 1920, Mrs. George L. Nye, mother of Mrs. Ivens Jones, wife of Major Jones, Field Art., U.S.A.

THOMPSON.—Died in Jamaica Bay, N.Y., April 19, 1920, Lieut. Richard W. Thompson, U.S.N.

STATE FORCES.

The Adjutant General of Ohio has been authorized by the War Department to organize one tank company (Company H), National Guard unit.

The War Department has authorized the Federalization of Squadron A, Cav., and a machine-gun troop, Cav., New York Guard. These organizations will be stationed at Squadron A Armory, Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue, and will be jointly known as "The 37th Division School" for the training and qualification of specially selected personnel to become officers in the National Guard. Those enlisting hereafter in the school command will be required to qualify, and if commanded to accept the commission, will be required to accept the commission, they may be qualified by their school attainments and other circumstances.

The 9th Coast Defense Command, New York Guard, Col. J. J. Byrne, will parade for review in its armory in New York city by Major General O'Ryan on Friday night, April 30. The assembly is set for 8:30 o'clock.

The Provisional Infantry of the New York Guard, composed of representative companies from the Infantry, Coast Artillery and Engineers stationed in New York city, will parade for review on Sunday, May 2, at Prospect Park Parade Ground, Brooklyn, and it is probable that Governor Smith will take the review. On this occasion Col. Thomas Fairbairn, 23d Inf., will command the regiment, and it will parade wearing full field equipment packs, canteens and trench helmets. All officers wear wrap puttees, side arms and field glasses.

At the recent convention of the New York National Guard Association a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the erection at some location in the state of New York of a suitable memorial monument to those officers and men of the National Guard of New York who gave their lives in the service of their country in the World War, including all who at any time served in the Guard and all who served in the units of the Army formed from organizations of the Guard, and that the major general commanding be requested to appoint a committee of officers with full power to carry this project into effect. Major General O'Ryan, commanding the division, has accordingly appointed a large committee, headed by Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, composed of brigade, regimental and separate unit commanders of organizations of the National Guard which served in the World War and of similar commanders of the present New York division.

The Old Guard Veteran Battalion, of New York, Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder commanding, celebrated its ninety-fourth anniversary, April 22, 1920, with services held at Trinity Church, New York city. The newly elected officers were installed by Adj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, of New York. The Rev. James B. Wasson, chaplain of the Old Guard, delivered an address on reconstruction and the spirit of unrest.

Adj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, of New York, will review the 12th Infantry, New York Guard, in its armory in New York city on Monday night, May 3, at eight o'clock.

The 87th Company, California Military Reserves, held a banquet April 9 at the Hotel Miami, San Francisco. Speeches and toasts followed. Then the company salute to the Stars and Stripes, with the presentation of the company flag to the commanding officer, Capt. M. F. Cylva. The other officers present were Lieuts. D. M. Barrows, John W. Whitson and Major H. T. Sims. The affair ended with mustering out the company and the distributing of honorable discharges.

The President on April 17 appointed William E. Harvey as brigadier general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to rank as such from April 12, 1920. General Harvey has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Brig. Gen. Richard D. Simms, and has been intimately associated with the National Guard, District of Columbia, for more than twenty-five years.

A number of officers of the 6th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, have issued a monthly publication entitled New Jersey National Guard News, which is quite a live little sheet. Although the magazine is begun and edited by officers of the 6th Infantry, they hope in due time that the News may be the organ of every branch of the New Jersey National Guard. The editor is Chaplain G. P. Dougherty, and the associate editors are Capt. F. S. Taggart and Lieuts. H. J. Tiley, H. C. Compton and E. G. Waldeck. The address of the New Jersey National Guard News is Armory, 6th Infantry, Newark, N.J. The subscription price of the paper is \$1 per year.

The monthly return of the 6th Infantry of New Jersey, Col. J. S. Borden, for February shows the total strength, including staff organizations, to be forty-six officers and 1,081 men. Of these forty officers and 817 men were present for duty during the month, and three officers and 405 men were absent.

The Pennsylvania National Guardman, published at Philadelphia, for March, among other interesting matters gives a number of official German photographs taken in the battle area, and an article giving an account of a trip over old battlefields in France.

Vigilantia, the journal of the 23d N.Y., for April, among other good matter contains an article on "Training," by Col. William A. Taylor.

Lieut. Col. William J. Greene, of The Adjutant General's Office of Massachusetts, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs to support the petition of Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens that the present organization of the 1st Corps of Cadets be changed. He said that the 1st Corps of Cadets is trying to preserve the spirit and prestige of the organization. One of the effects of the proposed bill, he said, will be to cut off the 1st Corps from its allowances as a regiment, but will retain its allowances on the basis of a battalion. As the law stands, the highest officer will be colonel. The bill submitted provides that the corps shall have one lieutenant colonel and such other field, staff and line officers, non-commissioned staff officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates as the commander-in-chief shall deem expedient, not, however, less in number or lower in rank than as from time to time prescribed by law and regulations for a battalion of Infantry. The bill further provides for the instruction and arming of the corps, and says that it shall have the same allowances as a battalion of Infantry and shall remain unattached. The law relating to the 2d Corps is not touched by the bill, but it was proposed in the committee and agreed to by Lieutenant Colonel Greene that it would be well to change the bill so as to make it specific that the 1st Corps, as well as the 2d, shall retain the right to own and wear its own full dress uniform of special design, as may be approved by the commander-in-chief.

Favorable action was taken by the New York Legislature on April 13 on the Gillet bill, which provides pensions of \$25 a month to disabled World War veterans during disability. Among the provisions is one that in case a veteran dies before he shall have received \$240 of such monthly installments the money shall be paid to his widow during her widowhood, or to dependents if there be no widow.

Among the bills passed by the New York Legislature on April 13 was that of Assemblyman Gillet, providing service badges and ribbons for officers and enlisted men of the military

forces of the state who were on active duty under orders of the Governor guarding public property, public utilities or other establishments necessary for the conduct of the World War, between Feb. 2, 1917, and Feb. 2, 1919.

Lieut. Col. Orval E. Townsend, Porto Rico Regt., has been assigned to duty as inspector-instructor, Maryland National Guard, with station at Annapolis. He has been undergoing medical treatment at Takoma Park, D.C.

The Statistics Branch of the General Staff of the Army announces under date of April 1 that the enlisted strength of the Federalized National Guard totaled on April 1 42,606 men, a gain of 3,279 during March. The authorized enlisted strength is 179,145. Texas has the largest number of Federalized National Guard, which numbers 9,886. New York stands second, with 5,677, and Minnesota third, with 3,467.

1ST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, N.Y.G.

The new Provisional Regiment of Infantry organized under the direction of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.G., for exhibition and recruiting purposes, was inspected and reviewed for the first time by that officer at the armory of the 7th Infantry, N.Y.G., at New York city on the night of April 19. The organization, which consists of Infantry, Artillery and Engineer units, turned out some 1,400 men and made a most excellent appearance. Composed of twelve rifle companies and one machine gun company, it includes men of the New York Guard and those of the New York National Guard alike. On the night of the inspection they appeared for the first time wearing steel helmets, on which, as well as on their left shoulders, they wore the insignia of the 27th Division. Considerable unfavorable comment was heard among the spectators, particularly among men who served overseas, at this innovation, which was authorized by the military authorities some time ago, many feeling that this insignia should more properly be worn only by those who were it while serving with the A.E.F. Nor was this viewpoint held by overseas men alone. The regiment was formed with the three battalions in phalanx form, in close line without intervals, in which formation it was first inspected by General O'Ryan and his staff. Much interest was shown by the visiting officers and by a number of officers of the battalion who had not seen that detail of drill, when one company was given "at ease" a number of times, according to the British regulations, and then brought to "attention." Differing from the U.S. drill, in the British drill at the command "at ease" the left foot is moved fifteen inches to the left, neither the right foot nor the butt of the piece being moved. As a result when "attention" is given the men snap back into position more quickly and with less change of position than in the case with the U.S. drill. The British movement was favorably regarded.

The band of the 15th Infantry, N.Y.G., headed the regiment and turned out nearly 100 men, including the field music. General O'Ryan inspected the band first and as was the case when he inspected the companies, nothing escaped his eye. One bandman whose instrument was held too low was corrected by the General. When a company of the 1st Battalion was brought out on the floor for inspection the General moved down the lines and looked each man over. One whose pack sagged was told to buckle it up tighter. While passing in review several men whose pieces, held at the right shoulder, were not in place, were told by him to depress their butts, which he assisted them in doing as they moved. As may be inferred, the entire inspection and review was one in which formality was not carried to the point where individual instruction was avoided, but where reasonable shortcomings, which were quite to be expected where an organization was brought together for the first time, were corrected. The galleries, unfortunately, were but about half filled, due perhaps to the fact that no public announcement of the coming function was given until it appeared in the newspapers of the previous day, but the applause which the regiment received when it moved in mass and also when it passed in company front for review proved that this was done in a manner which thoroughly pleased the military critics in the galleries and elsewhere. Col. Wade H. Hays, 7th Inf., was in command of the regiment at its initial assembly.

Among the many officers who were present were Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department; Brig. Gen. George R. Dyar, commanding 1st Brigade, N.Y.G., and his staff; Brig. Gen. James Robb, commanding the 2d Brigade, N.Y.G., and his staff; Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.Y.G., retired, the well-known former commander of the 7th Infantry, N.Y.G., and many others. The regiment is expected to appear on the sheep meadow in Central Park on the afternoon of April 25 if the weather is good. General Bullard is to take the review. During the ceremony the Distinguished Service Medal will be presented to Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, and Col. W. C. Montgomery, of the division staff. The regiment on this occasion will be in command of Col. Mortimer D. Bryant, 1st Cav., who was formerly in command of the 107th Infantry, U.S.A., 27th Div., overseas.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

W. W. T.—The gas mask and helmet will be issued to you on discharge, or on application thereafter to the Zone supply officer.

M. McK. asks: I served in the Navy from 1891 to 1898, three years of that time in China. Does that service count for double time in computing thirty years' service, in regard to the China service? Rest of my service is continuous in the Army from 1898 to present date. Answer: Yes. See Par. 134, Army Regulations.

A. L. H.—Men who enlisted Aug. 12, 1916, are due for furlough Aug. 12, 1920. The privilege of furlough on own application after three years' service has been held temporarily in abeyance on account of war conditions and needs of the Service.

H. G.—Apply to Ordnance Department for purchase of Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

ME.F.A. asks: I am a sergeant major, F.A., with over eight years' service, now on duty with R.O.T.C. I did not hold commission during war, but now desire a commission with the Field Artillery Reserve Corps. What is the procedure for one wishing F.A. Reserve commission? Answer: Address Adjutant General for full particulars.

J. B. asks: Is the widow of a soldier who served in the Philippine Insurrection, 1898-1903, and who dies while in the Service, or after retirement, entitled to a pension? Answer: Yes.

D. E. P. asks: (1) Was there ever a decision that service in the U.S. during the Spanish-American War counted double for retiring? (2) Do you know of any ruling whereby a man about to retire is prohibited from getting a furlough? Answer: (1) No. (2) This is a matter of policy and expediency determinable at the time.

G. H. P. asks: What military societies, such as Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, etc., if any, have the right under existing orders to have their ribbons worn on the Service coat of Regular Army officers beside the campaign ribbons and decorations awarded by foreign powers? Answer: Society ribbons are not worn at same time as the campaign ribbons. See Uniform Regulations.

X. D. asks: (1) Under what classifications are the information and orders issued by the War Department—for instance, we have General Orders, Circulars, Bulletins, Special Regulations—what others are there, and, generally speaking, what kind or division of matter is published under each? (2) Soldier enlisted Jan. 16, 1917; discharged July 9, 1917; commissioned July 10, 1917; discharged April 15, 1919; re-enlisted April 16, 1919. When will he be entitled to continuous service pay? Answer: (1) A general order contains directions to be

followed by or applicable to the Army at large; circulars are of more limited application, frequently relating to only one arm; bulletins bring together certain official pronouncements, of interest to all, in a compact form; special regulations apply to one subject; as, for instance, the S.R. 41, Uniform Regulations; S.R. 42, Uniform Specifications; S.R. 43, Officers' Reserve Corps. Special orders deal with individual officers or men in separate paragraphs. (2) From Jan. 16, 1920, he is in second period, three years counting as a period in enlistments begun after Nov. 1, 1916.

E. A. V. asks: Enlisted Dec. 19, 1913. Completed my four years on Dec. 17, 1917. Was a private on that date. I was discharged as sergeant on Sept. 6, 1919, to re-enlist. Re-enlisted Sept. 7, 1919. Am I entitled to the re-enlistment bonus under the provisions authorized for continuous service by the Army pay bill of May 11, 1908? Answer: Discharged as sergeant, not entitled.

SOLDIER OF INFANTRY.—If you did not re-enlist in the organization from which discharged, within twenty days after date of such discharge, you could not be assured of former non-com. grade. See fourth proviso of Sec. 27, National Defense Act.

G. A. asks: (1) Can a retired enlisted man enlist in the National Guard and be appointed N.C.O. rank lower than rank he held at retirement? (2) Does the House Army Reorganization bill include the retired men for advanced rank and increased pay? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The retired man will benefit by increases awarded the active list.

C. C. H.—See G.O. 482, June 30, 1919, Navy Dept., for regulations regarding title to Victory medal.

W. G. S.—If you will send a statement of your service to the A.G. he will tell you what battle clasps you are entitled to wear on war service medal, and also number of stars on service ribbon.

H. V. F.—You do not say when you referred the matter of commutation to the Auditor for the Navy Department. Why not write to him for status of appropriation.

EX-CAPTAIN.—Ask the Director of Finance whether your duty entitled you to pay for command above grade. Each case is decided on its merits.

D. T. H. asks: (1) I re-enlisted while with the Army of Occupation in Germany for one year, under G.O. 55, G.H.Q. A.E.F., 1919. Do we at the end of our present enlistment receive travel pay to the place of our re-enlistment in Germany or to the port of Hoboken, N.J.? (2) If a man enlisted for the duration of the emergency, on June 30, 1917, coming direct from Cuba, where he had resided several years and was registered as an American citizen with the American Consul of said place, but having been born in the state of Michigan, of what state is he a citizen after serving three years in the Army, fourteen months overseas and twenty-three on this side, at various camps throughout the states? Does he claim citizenship of the state he enlisted in or the state he was born in? Answer: (1) To Hoboken, or to your bona fide home, if you have claimed any. (2) He may still claim Michigan as his home, since a man neither gains nor loses residence by service in the Army.

F. L. C.—See Changes 10, Special Regulations 41, Uniform Regulations, regarding wearing of citation star. If this does not meet your question, refer to The A.G.

B. C.—Congress has not enacted a law giving a service pension to all veterans of the Spanish-American War. There are pensions for widows of the veterans and pensions for disabled veterans.

C. K. M. asks: Why do Army officers get seven cents, Navy officers eight cents, and Congressmen twenty cents a mile travel pay? Is the twenty cents a mile to Congressmen considered part "salary" or all for traveling expense? Answer: Presumed to cover expense of bringing Congressman and his family to or from the capital.

G. W. W. asks: I have had fifteen years' continuous service in the U.S. Navy; was made a temporary machinist Nov. 30, 1918, and hold a permanent appointment as chief machinist's mate. Will I be able to quit at sixteen years and go in the Reserve Force as chief machinist's mate? Answer: You may go to the Reserve on your own application at sixteen years' service, and go in your permanent grade.

S. E. B. R.—There is no law giving commutation of quarters to widows of officers.

OLD TIMER asks: Is an enlisted retired man called back to active service during the war and later ordered back to the retired list entitled to the \$60 bonus, same as a man furloughed to the Reserve? Answer: No; as the retired man is not discharged. The law specifically provided the bonus for those discharged or furloughed to the Reserve.

F. H. asks: Is there a provision in the House Army Reorganization bill whereby Medical officers will get credit for their contract service? This provision was not in the original bill, which only gave credit for contract service to dental surgeons and credit for civilian quartermaster service under contract to veterinarians. Was such a provision added to the bill when it was passed by the House. I have been informed that it was. Answer: Yes. "Officers below the grade of colonel shall be arranged . . . according to length of commissioned service, including contract service for Medical Corps and Dental Corps."

D. J. M. asks: Recently I received a blank to be filled out if I wish to apply for Regular Army (Veterinary Corps). I have written for and out if the corp to be employed and if it is possible to secure rank above second lieutenant. I served during past war nearly two years; placed myself in Class 3, but as matters in future Army seemed so uncertain I asked for discharge and received same last July. I served as captain during last ten months of my service. Will past record be taken in consideration in appointing men to Regular Army, and will temporary officers now serving have advantage over me? Answer: Until Congress enacts the Reorganization bill it is not possible to state just what your prospects are. Past records will count.

S. W. W.—Send inquiry to Treasury Department regarding casualty benefits account of your brother's death at navy yard, Norfolk, in 1911.

J. W. asks: State proper method to inquire about renewing my war risk insurance? Answer: Write to Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C., stating when insurance expired.

CAMP DIX.

Camp Dix, N.J., April 12, 1920.

The Ladies' Literary Club, Mrs. Herman Glade president, gave the officers and ladies of the post a tea-dance at the Officers' Club Tuesday. Mrs. Dupre, guest of Mrs. Glade, gave several vocal selections. The tables, set with a centerpiece of pink snap dragons and pink and lavender tulle, was presided over by Mrs. White and Mrs. Harker.

A tea-dance was given on Saturday at the Officers' Club by Mrs. White and Mrs. Harker, introducing Mrs. Cromwell, bride of Lieutenant Cromwell, aid to General Hale. The table was decorated with a blue basket filled with branches of yellow spring blooms. Mrs. Glade and Mrs. Pershing poured and Mrs. Strayer and Mrs. Blain served salad. They were assisted by several ladies of the garrison. The punch was served in the east room by Mrs. Mallory. About 150 of the officers and ladies of the post were received and many outside guests. Preceding the informal hop Saturday evening Mrs. White and Mrs. Harker entertained at a supper. Their guests were General Hale, Col. and Mrs. Strayer, Col. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Cromwell, Miss Eldridge, Miss Harker, Mr. Stovell and Mr. McAllister. Col. and Mrs. Blain and Capt. and Mrs. Nevins received at the informal hop at the Officers' Club Saturday evening. General Hale gave a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Kuser, of Bordentown, N.J. The guests visited the Educational and Vocational School and various camp activities. Col. and Mrs. White and Col. and Mrs. Harker motored to Princeton Sunday evening and dined with Major Gen. H. L. Scott at his home.

Practically the entire camp has joined the camp athletic association, giving it a membership of about 4,800. A season ticket entitles the holder to witness all the games played by the camp team, including a number with the big league professionals.

Before the dance at the Camp Base Hospital on Thursday



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evening Miss Dora Baker entertained with a dinner party honoring Miss Alice Schall, who is staying with Lieut. and Mrs. Harold M. Stone. Lieut. and Mrs. Randall Kendrick gave on Thursday a dinner party followed by bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilber A. Blain had as guests over the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Zandhauser, of Germantown, and Miss Zandhauser, of Mezer, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. Paul V. Kellogg entertained informally at supper on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Ogden's mother and sister, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Griffin, of Lafayette, La. Miss Shand, cousin of Lieutenant Shand, M.C., was a week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Webster.

Mrs. Love, of New York city, and Mrs. Brooker, of Washington, were house guests of General Hale and were entertained at his quarters at a bridge-supper Tuesday evening. The other guests were Col. and Madames White, Harker and Glade and their guest, Mrs. Dupre; Lieut. and Mrs. Cromwell and Lieutenants Smith, Major and Mrs. Mallory entertained Wednesday at a dinner at their quarters in honor of their house guests, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Amen, from Harvard. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Dora Baker, Miss Dorothy Harker, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Amen. Mr. Edward McAllister, of New York, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. White. Capt. and Mrs. Stoll received at the garrison card party at the Officers' Club Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. Strayer and Colonel Harker.

FIFTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Gordon, Ga., April 10, 1920.

The officers of the camp and division headquarters gave a dance Tuesday evening at their club house. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Charles Noyes, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Blyth, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David Wood, Major and Mrs. J. A. Blankenship. The club house was made attractive with peach blossoms and green and gay-colored lighting, the 5th Division orchestra furnishing the music.

Capt. Giovanni LaGuardia, who is on duty repairing the cyclone havoc at West Point, Ga., spent Sunday with his family at Camp Gordon. Capt. H. H. Howlett, surgeon 61st Inf., transferred to Walter Reed Hospital, left Friday for his new assignment. Capt. and Mrs. Howlett will be greatly missed.

A banquet was tendered Captain Chase, manager of the 11th Infantry ball team, following their victory over the 61st, on Tuesday. The regular social afternoon on April 2 had as acting hostesses Mrs. Walter L. Medding and Mrs. Elkins, wife of Captain Elkins. On April 9 the acting hostesses were Mrs. J. E. Creed, Mrs. T. M. Chambliss and Mrs. Burrows.

The third meeting of the Army and Navy Relief was held at the home of Mrs. T. M. Chambers, and plans were discussed for raising money for the coming year, the money for the present year having been raised by voluntary contributions.

CAMP BENNING.

Camp Benning, Ga., April 7, 1920.

Gen. Peyton C. March, accompanied by his aid, Capt. John Millikin, and Lieut. Col. Paul B. Malone, arrived Thursday to inspect Camp Benning. During their stay they were guests of General Farnsworth. Friday Hon. G. Gunby Jordan entertained at luncheon for General March and for General Farnsworth, Col. P. B. Malone, L. M. Nuttman and H. E. Eames, Majors G. F. Baltzell, M. C. Keith and Captain Millikin. General March left Friday night for Camp Bragg, S.C.

Gen. Jesse C. Drain and Jesse G. Jr., left this week to spend the summer in South Carolina as guests of relatives. Captain Drain has moved to camp. Major Gen. and Mrs. Farnsworth left Monday to spend a short time in Dayton, Fla. Mrs. Will D. Willis is spending a few months in Texas as the guest of relatives. On Saturday evening the War Camp Community Service of Columbus gave a large dance for the 1921 West Point class who are stationed here. The chaperones were Major and Mrs. George F. Baltzell and Major and Mrs. Arnold Huguet.

Mrs. T. F. Taylor returned Saturday after spending three weeks in Augusta, Ga. Major and Mrs. E. C. Atkinson have left for Lakehurst, N.J., where he is to take charge of the school.

On Sunday the Infantry School Detachment played the 3d Battalion, 29th Infantry, in a fast seven-inning game. Both sides played excellent ball, but the Detachment seemed to have the best of it and won, 4 to 1.

The 32d Balloon Company and its entire personnel, consisting of three officers, Lieuts. Charles Barker, Francis Baggington, R. F. Hatcher, and 100 enlisted men, arrived from Lee Hall, Va., March 24.

Camp Benning, Ga., April 11, 1920.

Mrs. James B. Golden entertained the Tuesday bridge club this week. There were two tables, composed of Madames T. F. Taylor, P. E. Gallagher, Thomas Martin, J. E. Nelson, W. M. Grimes, O. E. Thwaitt and Miss Esther Dismukes. Mrs. Weyman Strother is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Brown, for a few weeks before joining Lieutenants and Commanders Strother, U.S.N., in China. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Nuttman and Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Golden have taken a house on Third avenue.

Mrs. Franklin C. Sibert entertained at bridge on Tuesday. Madames J. D. Patch, M. G. Stubbs, W. B. Moss, R. H. Kelley, L. M. Nuttman, T. H. Middleton, Conrad Koerber, H. B. Fiske, G. F. Baltzell; O. W. Bagby, O. R. Meredith, J. R. Bellier, Gilbert Cook, A. H. Huguet and Barshali Andrews. Lieut. Col. Paul B. Malone and son, Kerwin, have arrived from Washington, D.C., and taken quarters at camp. They expect Mrs. Malone in a few weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Debolt and Capt. and Mrs. N. S. Edmond have taken apartments in Wynton. Capt. J. B. Golden, who has been in the hospital for two weeks, is out again. Mrs. N. S. Edmond has returned from Atlanta, where she has been for a week.

The long line of cars on the polo field Sunday attested to the popularity of the game. Many of the town people were there and most of the Army. Mrs. O. S. Farnsworth poured tea, assisted by Madames Martin, Taylor, Gallagher and Golden. The game was very exciting. Captains Taylor and Chipman being the stars of the afternoon. Capt. Charles E. Monk died as the result of injuries received while supervising and personally assisting in certain construction work with which he was charged at the Infantry School.

Mrs. Taylor, who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. T. F. Taylor, left Saturday for Gadsden, Ala.

The Camp Benning baseball team on Wednesday played the Toronto baseball club, Toronto winning 5 to 5. The star of the Benning team was Capt. Charles B. Lyman, who was captain of the team at West Point in 1912-13.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Schwelb left this week for a month's leave in Chicago. Capt. Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E., has arrived from Newport, R.I., to take Major Atkinson's place. Major General Farnsworth has left for Columbus, Ohio, to attend a reunion of the 37th Division.

The 34th Battalion, Tank Corps, arrived this week from

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

Camp Meade, Md. The battalion is equipped with fourteen Mark VIII tanks and twenty-eight Whippet or "Baby" tanks, besides having the necessary motor transportation. The following officers are on duty with it: Major S. E. Brett commanding, Capt. E. A. Higgins, James Taylor, Lieut. H. E. Hansen, Frederick Hahn, E. J. Aase, Chowing Cawthorn, Harry E. Reed, Lawrence C. Jaynes, Grover A. Luma, G. P. Brotherton, G. L. Cowperthwait, T. A. Hoy, E. J. Lickman, J. H. Mack, John Foster and Gaylord Philpott.

Miss Evangeline Bateman, who has been ill for three weeks with influenza, is out of the hospital. Mrs. Milo C. Corry, who has also been a victim, has fully recovered.

Lieut. Thomas W. Dameron entertained at a dinner dance at the Ralston Hotel on Saturday for about forty people. This is one of a series of dinners that are being given by a group of officers of the basic class.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 11, 1920.

The masquerade hop given by the officers and ladies on Wednesday evening was a big success as to both attendance and costumes. Capt. and Mrs. Broadhurst entertained with a buffet supper on a masque prior to the hop for their guest, Miss Pauline Broadhurst, of Americus, Ga. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. William R. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Tousey, Capt. and Mrs. Roy Henry, Misses Marian and Florence Moses, Miss Broadhurst, Captain Bohn, Lieutenants Ryan and Gibbons.

Capt. Foster Palmer, who is on duty at Headquarters, Southeastern Department, Charleston, S.C., and Mrs. Palmer are guests of Col. and Mrs. Foltz. Mrs. Foltz has been confined to her home as a result of a severe fall on the walk near Colonel Foltz's quarters. Capt. and Mrs. William Henry entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Miss Pauline Broadhurst and Lieutenant Ryan. Lieut. and Mrs. Angeline left Saturday on a month's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Putnam have as their guests Mrs. Putnam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Faber, of New York.

Mrs. Ross is visiting in Knoxville, Tenn. Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell have as their guests Mrs. Maxwell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Syracuse, N.Y. Mrs. Jenkins entertained a number of ladies at tea on Friday.

Miss Julia Brabson, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Overton, has returned to her home in Tennessee. Miss Doherty, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harold Thompson, has returned to her home.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., April 10, 1920.

The military ball at the Ha-Wa-Ian Garden was particularly successful, as it netted several thousand dollars for the 1st Division Memorial fund. The hall was decorated with flags of the 1st Division. Twenty-five color standards from Camp Zachary Taylor and several from Camp Knox were arranged around the hall. The boxes were marked by ropes of amalia. Standards for the electric lights were wrapped with Artillery colors, red and white, and the lights were shaded in red. The grand march was started at nine o'clock. Mrs. John Marshall was to have led the march with Col. Francis O. Marshall, but stepped aside in favor of Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow. The 1st Division Memorial fund has reached approximately \$12,000. The Division has subscribed generously and freely to this fund, practically every man subscribing from one to ten days' pay. A concerted effort to raise the additional sum will be made on July 17, to commemorate a part of the 1st Division played in the Aisne-Marne offensive. All former members of the Division who have not contributed to this fund are urged to mail their check to Major Gen. Charles P. Sumner, 1st Division, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall have left the camp on a short leave, en route to Fort Huachuca. They were a great factor in our social life. Major Gen. William F. Snow visited the camp from April 8 to 10, inspecting the Field Artillery School and looking over the 1st Artillery Brigade.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 13, 1920.

Little Miss Frances Micon Lamar had an Easter party at the home of her parents, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Lamar, Stockley Gardens, last week. Her guests numbered about thirty-five and each was presented with a souvenir. Among those present were little Misses Payne, Betha, Land, Foote, Pritchard, Hill, Mathews, Martin, Marshall, Fontaine, Nash, Lewis and Cooke; Masters B. Saunders Bullard, Jr., Osborne, Couper, Marshall, Martin, Schwarskopf, S. L. Betha, Jr., Bowden, Land, Payne, Sellers and Nash.

Mrs. Holt W. Page will leave Friday for New York, sailing thence via the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria for England to join her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, and spend the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Lassiter, who have been spending some time in Norfolk, have left for the west coast, where Lieutenant Lassiter has been ordered for duty.

Miss Anita Kite, of Washington, will arrive this week to be the guest of Miss Hortense Valette Hodges, whose marriage to Lieut. Augustus J. Sellman, U.S.N., will be a social event the latter part of the month. Miss Caro Harrold, of Washington, is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Chaplain and Mrs. H. M. T. Pearce, at the Naval Base. Mrs. D. P. Hazelton, who has been spending the winter at the country club to be with her son, Lieut. P. R. Hazelton, has left for her home in Athens, Ga. Miss Dorothy Hazelton, who spent the Easter holidays with her at the country club, has returned to Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn., to resume her studies.

Miss Madeline Schmidt left last week for Annapolis to attend the Easter dance. Mrs. J. Campbell Barnard, of Philadelphia (formerly Miss Emily Owens, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Owens), has arrived to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Hodges and Miss Hortense Hodges, Court street, Portsmouth, and attend the Stanley-Croze wedding and the Hodges-Sellman wedding April 24.

Though a little late, the following has just come to the notice of the writer and will be highly gratifying to the many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick: When the training station was removed to the Naval Base a committee of men stationed there requested Mrs. Chadwick to accompany them to the Norfolk side of the river, and on arriving there she was presented with a wonderful limousine as a token of esteem and affection and in remembrance of the loving care and service, extended to one and all during their period of duty at the training station, and more particularly during the horrors of the influenza epidemic, at which time, with little thought of self, she was here, there and everywhere doing what she could to alleviate their suffering. Mrs. Chadwick, who is a Portsmouth girl, was deeply touched. The Captain with charming brevity said, "Mrs. Chadwick, I congratulate you," and handed her into her new possession, in which they rode gaily away.

Mrs. Wilder De P. Baker had a card party Thursday at the Pine Beach Hotel for Mesdames A. F. Fechteler, C. B. Price, F. L. Chadwick, E. A. M. Gendreau, G. A. Duane,

J. G. Omelona, C. M. Styer, Jr., W. M. Crose, R. P. Luker, H. E. Knapp, H. E. Keys, E. S. Lowe, E. J. Keyes, Jr., S. H. R. Doyle, P. T. Patterson and Sparrow, Misses Jane Crose and Elizabeth Fechteler.

Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace have sent out cards to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Cordelia Wallace, to Mr. Austin Putnam Story, the wedding to take place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Leavenworth, Saturday evening, April 24. Major and Mrs. J. A. Russell and their three children, who have been spending a few days in Charleston, S.C., since leaving here, have sailed for Haiti, where Major Russell has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Clyde G. West, who has been the guest of Representative and Mrs. Frank Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Rexford Smith in Washington and attended the large Easter ball given at the Congressional Club, has returned to her home, Rudwell apartments, Portsmouth. Mrs. Richard Goode, of Washington, and Mrs. George Rose, of Gloucester County, Va., have arrived to be guests of their sister, Mrs. Holt W. Page, before the latter sails to join her husband and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, in England. Miss Marion Stanley, of Lynn, Mass., guest of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Naval Base, is spending a few days with Miss Nora Serpell, Westover avenue. Mrs. F. D. Gibbs has returned from New York to her home, Naval Base.

FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., April 14, 1920.

The opening of the Battery Officers' School in January increased the officer personnel of this station by nearly 100 in students and instructors. The Field Artillery School seems to be of great interest to those of the mighty in Washington, and therefore with each visit of a general officer came the entertainments that go with such an event. We were also fortunate to have General Pershing visit us. He was greeted with the usual salute, review, speech and reception. Major Generals Summerrall and Snow arrived on March 25, leaving the next day. The officers and ladies had the pleasure of listening to General Summerrall's speech, with moving picture accompaniment. After the speech a reception at the Hostess House was held. Those receiving were Major Generals Summerrall and Snow and Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds. Colonel Hinds is post commander. The dance hall was a bower of spring flowers.

The officers and ladies of the combined garrison are looking forward to their new club house. They are going to take over the present Hostess House, when another building is completed for the enlisted men as such. At present bi-monthly dances are held in the Hostess House.

Miss Huntley, sister of Major Harold W. Huntley, secretary of the Field Artillery School, and Miss Charlotte Hopkins, of Bangor, Me., have been visitors at the post and their departure was regretted. Both were entertained by many persons. Mrs. Walter S. Sturgill, wife of Capt. Walter S. Sturgill, has had her sister, Miss Caroline Elliott, of Baltimore, visiting her for over a month; it is hoped that Miss Elliott will remain over the summer. Col. and Mrs. P. H. Worcester are visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. R. Woodward, for a short time. From here they will go to Fort Leavenworth for station. Major Woodward is post vocational training and recreational officer.

Lieut. John Hinds, son of Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, is staying with them during a short sick leave. Mrs. McGregor is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Prickett, and may stay during the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Prickett. Mrs. Cortlandt Parker left last week for the East, on a short visit. Major Knopf entertained Saturday with a dinner for a number of friends.

THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Pike, Ark., April 17, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. E. G. Peyton entertained at dinner April 9 for Col. and Mrs. Graham. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Wilbur, Captain Thebaud, of Camp Pike; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Woodridge and Mr. Hotze, of Little Rock. After dinner the entire party attended the 3d Division dance at the Visitors' House.

Col. and Mrs. E. G. Peyton, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Norton, Col. G. M. Allen, Capt. B. N. Rittenhouse and Captain McCulloch were among the guests at a large dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Rose at the country club on Saturday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stutesman entertained in honor of the eleventh wedding anniversary of Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Elliott. Beside the guests of honor they had dining with them Mrs. Nat Pendleton, Major L. D. Worham, Major R. J. Howell, Mr. Craig, of the Camp Pike College, and Capt. J. J. Miller and N. L. Baldwin, Sig. Corps.

Capt. H. H. Lewis entertained at a large dinner at the headquarters mess on Saturday, in honor of friends from Little Rock. Col. A. M. Graham went to Hot Springs on Sunday evening to attend a meeting of the United States Good Roads Association. Colonel Graham addressed the convention Tuesday, speaking of the economic and military value of good roads, and returned to the division on Wednesday.

On Sunday afternoon was excellent, about 300 spectators turned out. The 6th Engineers played well, making four goals in one period against the division team. The 76th Field Artillery defeated the 7th Infantry team in two eight-minute periods, scores 3-0 and 4-0. The playing of Captain Grant and Lieutenant Benson was particularly good. The line-up of the division team was as usual, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, whose place was taken by Lieutenants Wolf and Voight, who changed places during the game. Colonel Johnson had been away over a week on a visit to his home in Kentucky. He returned on Monday.

In the Arkansas Gazette, April 11, there appeared a picture of the division basketball team, which won the basketball championship of the Army, making 356 points to their opponents' 160. It has played every regular division in the Army, with the exception of those at Camps Gordon and Taylor, which cancelled their games.

The 16th Field Artillery opened its enlisted men's club on Monday night with a dance, more than seventy-five young ladies from Little Rock attending.

Mrs. S. H. Elliott entertained at a small, informal tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Cumming and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Cumming, who did some esthetic dancing. Other guests were Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Stutesman, Miss Spencer, Miss Winter and Miss Margaret Johnson of Washington, who is here managing the dramatic work in camp.

Wednesday was a gala day for the 4th Infantry, Col. W. P. Coleman, Col. Halstead Dorsey, who had the regiment while it was in the line in France, came down from Chicago to be with his old command when its colors were decorated with the Croix de Guerre. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning the division marched to the reviewing field, and Capt. W. L. Morrison, 38th Inf., Lieut. Fred Durand, 4th Inf., and Lieut. A. F. White, 38th Inf., received the Distinguished Service Cross. Col. M. A. Elliott, 30th Inf., received the Cross of the Commander of the Order of the Black Star; and Major N. A. Callen, 4th Inf., and Colonel Dorsey received the Croix de Guerre. General Lewis made the presentations after the decorations had been read by Col. F. H. Turner, and then pinned the Croix de Guerre, with one star, on the colors of the 4th Infantry. General Lewis with his personal staff, and Colonel Dorsey, with the colors of the 4th Infantry, and the decorated officers then reviewed the entire division, marching with the massed colors leading. Many spectators were out, and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Johnson, and the wives of the officers who were decorated were in the reviewing stand.

At the Visitors' House that evening the officers and ladies of the 4th gave a charming dance. Col. and Mrs. Coleman, Col. and Mrs. Turner, Colonel Dorsey, Major and Mrs. Engles and Major and Mrs. Callen receiving. The beautiful crests of the three battalions of the regiment were hung, one in each room, and the national colors were displayed everywhere. The Marine sextette sang during the intermission, after which an elaborate supper was served. Music was by the orchestra from the country club.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Waterman entertained, among others, Col. and Mrs. A. M. Graham, Col. T. J. Johnson and Capt. and Mrs. Elliott at dinner at the Belmont on Wednesday before the 4th Infantry party. Col. E. H. De Armond, chief of staff

THE NEW EBBITT

Washington, D.C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

G. F. SCHULTZ,

Proprietor.

of the General Staff, Southeastern Department, came to Camp Pike Wednesday on an inspection trip.

Mrs. G. A. Naylor entertained at a bridge-tes Monday for her sister, Miss Louise Jorgenson, of Vernal, Utah. Prizes were won by Mesdames Merril, Sturdevant and McKenzie. Other guests were Mesdames F. C. Turner, Patrick Kelley, C. F. Rice, J. R. Wessley, H. B. Ely, J. S. Johnson and Miss Uman. Mrs. Arthur Waters assisted at a large tea given by Mrs. J. E. Williams in Little Rock on Thursday. Lieutenant Colonel Stutesman, Princeton, and Capt. S. H. Elliott, Yale, attended a Harvard, Yale and Princeton dinner at the Marion Hotel on Friday. Col. and Mrs. Graham entertained Col. and Mesdames Turner and Peyton, Lieut. Col. and Mesdames Norton, Waterman and Stutesman, Major Glina Brown and Mrs. Nat Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Marian Spencer and Miss Elizabeth Winter at a theater party at the Majestic on Friday. After the play the entire party motored back to camp, where a delicious supper was served on the big, flower decorated porch of Col. and Mrs. Graham's home.

Captain Ballard, Ord. Dept., and Mrs. Ballard registered at the Belmont the week. Also Lieut. and Mrs. M. L. McCreary, Art., and Major O. T. Simpson, G.M.C. and his wife and three children. Major and Mrs. Simpson came from Boston, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts and their little daughter left us this week, Lieutenant Roberts having been ordered to Joplin, Mo., on recruiting duty.

The new field for the Argonne baseball league at North avenue and Q streets has been finished, and the first game was played on it Thursday when the 6th Engineers and the 9th Machine Gun Battalion came together. Tennis is now being played on many of the good courts in camp, and the one in front of General Lewis's quarters is in full use every afternoon. The weather has opened up beautifully, and spring is really with us.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., April 14, 1920.

The garrison card party given on March 25 under the auspices of the ladies' club was a great success. Over 160 guests attended and thirty-two tables were played. The arrangements for these affairs are under direction of a capable committee, composed of Mesdames Clarke, Foster, McNamara and Stewart.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Mayo are recent additions to this garrison, having come from Camp Hearn for station. Captain Mayo is in command of Troop F, 11th Cavalry, and his wife and Mrs. Mayo and little Eleanor are at home in Quarters 93, Main Post. Col. and Mrs. C. H. White were hosts at an Easter supper for sixteen friends, their guests including Col. and Mesdames Parker, Clarke and Gambrell, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. Trapp, Mrs. Nelson, Brigadier General Blatchford and Colonel Schofield.

Miss Helen Gunn entertained at tea at the St. Francis Monday, honoring her mother, Mrs. Gunn, who has recently returned from a long stay in southern California. Her other guests were Mesdames Munger, Barlow, Trapp, White, Nichols, Misses Riordan, Killa Clark and Burin. Mrs. Baxter has come to be the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. S. Gillis, and Colonel Gillis, after a visit to her nephew, Lieut. Col. Thomas Dumas, at Carleton Field, Fla.

On April 8 Mrs. W. K. Jones was hostess at luncheon for Mrs. James H. McRae, from Fort Leavenworth, who has been the guest of her brother in San Francisco for the past two months, and for Mesdames N. F. McClure, Guy Carleton and Allen Smith, and Miss Drew from Angel Island. Mrs. Price from Yerba Buena, Mrs. Kennedy Hopkins, Miss Minnie Houghton, Mrs. Watt and Mrs. Ellis from San Francisco.

Miss Etienne Provins, recently returned from a year's work with the Red Cross in Siberia, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Wallace McNamara. Mrs. Walter H. Reesman entertained with a large tea on April 6, about fifty guests enjoying her hospitality. Major H. H. Dabney has been joined by his family, who have just come out from the East, Mrs. Dabney being accompanied by her sister, Miss Wilson. Col. R. J. Herman and family have taken the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Ronshausen on the East Terrace. Mrs. William H. Bertsch has been given quarters on the post, No. 135 East Cantonment.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel DeLoeffe are stopping for a time at Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, having spent the last few weeks motoring through California. Mrs. A. S. Bowen was hostess at a tea for about thirty yesterday at her home in the Lettermann garrison. She was assisted by Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Reynolds.

This stock has been generous in its gifts to military families in this neighborhood recently, those receiving congratulations on the arrival of new members being Major and Mrs. W. C. Thomas, who have twins, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Bower, proud parents of a baby girl, and Capt. and Mrs. H. H. C. Richards, who have a small son.

Mrs. David Fisher, who has been the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, left last Tuesday for her home in Snoqualmie Falls, near Seattle, Wash. Mrs. H. D. Blasland entertained with two tables of cards on April 9 in honor of Mrs. Bugge, who with her cousin, Mrs. Johns, came up from Palo Alto.

Major E. D. Warfield, who has been a patient at Lettermann for the past month, died of cirrhosis of the liver on April 6, funeral services being held in the post chapel on Saturday morning, and burial in the National Cemetery. Mrs. Warfield has been stopping with Mrs. Holley at the officers' mess for some time, and has now returned to Benicia, where Major Warfield was stationed prior to this last illness, and will be the guest, for a time, of Col. and Mrs. O'Hern.

Miss Rosa Clarke gave a card party at her home recently for the card club of which she is a member, and asked as extra guests Mesdames Crissy, Gillis, Baxter, Kelly, Dodge, Lyon and Allen. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold entertained with a buffet supper before the Easter Monday hop, their guests including Col. and Mesdames Nelson, Bristol, White, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Spais, Capt. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Slaughter, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson from Alcatraz, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Palmer, Miss Goary, Lieutenant Colonel Ord, Major Walsh, Captain Allen and Lieutenant Marr.

Col. and Mrs. Kennedy gave a birthday party in honor of their daughter Katharine on the evening of April 8 at their quarters in the Lettermann garrison. Sharing the pleasure of the evening were Misses Lucy Reynolds, Alice Bernheim, Lucille Huber, Seville Smith, Elizabeth Howlett, Daphne Phillips, Betty Reynolds, Elizabeth Foster, Mary Edie, Nell Simmons, May L. Bartlett, Catherine French and Cecile St. Sure, and Mesdames Julian Bartlett, Allen Cayenagh, Gilbert Allen, Charles Lambson, Frederick Funston, Basil Rittenhouse, Herbert Shaw, Jack Swisher and John Randolph.

Mrs. Gilbert Allen gave a large dancing party for her son Gilbert last Saturday evening at the hop room, delicious refreshments being served later at the quarters of Mrs. Allen. About forty of the younger set were guests of Mrs. Allen, who was assisted by her sister, and by Captain Allen, of San Francisco. Mrs. Huber gave a tea a fortnight ago at her home in the Lettermann garrison. Mrs. Joseph Casper entertained with a small luncheon, followed by a "movie party."

K. Wright has taken quarters at the Bachelor Building in order to be near Colonel Wright, who is a patient at Lettermann. Colonel Wright is making a very satisfactory recovery, and is now able to be up and about part of each day.

Mrs. Bowling, of Kansas City, has left for her home after a two months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Harrison. Capt. and Mrs. Moses, of the Navy, gave a large Easter breakfast for 150 guests at Yerba Buena, Comdr. and Mrs. Price offering their quarters for the occasion. Among the Army guests in attendance were Col. and Mrs. McDonald, from Alcatraz, Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones and Colonel Noble. Miss Ma-

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grader, in charge of some of the work in connection with the department of education and Recreation, is a decided asset to the department.

Mrs. W. R. White has returned to the post after a week's visit to her family in southern California. Mrs. J. A. White is the guest of her son, Lieut. Coleman F. Driver, 44th Inf., and was Mrs. Jones's honor guest at tea yesterday. Several members of this garrison availed themselves of the courteous invitation of the officers and ladies of Fort Scott a fortnight ago when the clubhouse at Scott was formally opened, and a delightful tea was given at the Log Cabin.

Numerous activities are promised in behalf of the Army Relief Society in the near future, one of these being a large May party, planned by Mrs. Hennes at Fort Scott, and a tea dance at this post about the middle of June.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, April 12, 1920.

Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Norcross have returned to San Antonio from Dallas, where Captain Norcross has been on recruiting duty. The following ladies were guests of the 23d Infantry Officers' Mess on April 9: Mrs. F. C. Test, Mrs. D. A. Bissett, Mrs. W. O. Shrum, Mrs. McGrath, Miss R. Hanson and Miss O. Taylor. After dinner the party attended the 2d Division dance. Capt. and Mrs. William P. Scooby entertained Major Francis and Captain Purviance at dinner on April 6.

The 4th and 5th Machine Gun Battalions and the machine-gun companies of the 9th and 23d Infantry marched from Camp Travis to Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, on April 8 to undergo instruction. Major George H. Weems has been detailed as commandant of the school, and Major J. J. Harvey, of the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, as assistant commandant. Lieut. Ben C. McComas is acting as adjutant for the Machine Gun Center of instruction.

Major R. K. Cole entertained with a beautiful dinner at the Country Club on April 10. Covers were laid for Col. P. S. Harbord, Mrs. Rufus W. Skinner, Miss Halloran, Lieut. Col. William E. Finzer, Miss Dillon, Major and Mrs. Norman B. Howes, Major E. G. Thomas, Capt. G. E. Hester, Miss Blair, Mrs. B. L. Taylor, Miss Fowler, Mr. Mooney and the host. Col. T. M. Coughlan was host at one of the season's most successful dinner parties when he entertained at the Country Club on April 10, honoring Major Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord. Covers were laid for Major Gen. and Mrs. Harbord, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Major and Mrs. R. M. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. White, Lieut. Col. R. C. Foy and the host.

The officers and ladies of the 2d Division entertained on April 9 with their weekly informal dance. Music was furnished by the consolidated 2d Division band, under the direction of Bandleader William F. Lemay, 33d Inf. Major and Mrs. N. B. Howes have moved to their new home at 619 Crosby street. Major and Mrs. N. B. Howes entertained with a dinner party at the Officers' Mess, Camp Travis, on April 11. Covers were laid for Lieut. Col. William E. Finzer, Major R. K. Cole and G. O. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Hilkene, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Skinner and Miss Fowler. Major Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord were honor guests at a reception given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bowers Davis April 9. Other guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. W. Scott, Col. E. G. Gilbreath, J. R. Davis and Harvey Miller, Col. and Mrs. H. A. Eaton, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George T. Everett, Major and Mrs. N. B. Howes, Major and Mrs. C. G. Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Knight and Capt. and Mrs. Albert G. Chase.

A regimental dinner and ball was held by the enlisted men of the 12th Field Artillery on April 3 in Service Club No. 2. The building was tastefully decorated. Major Gen. James G. Harbord led the grand march, having as a partner the daughter of the regiment, Miss Julia Reich. A number of the officers attended the festivities, among whom were Col. T. M. Coughlan, Lieut. Col. A. D. Bruce, Col. J. R. Davis and Lieut. J. E. Ryan. The out-of-town guests included Capt. J. F. Monahan, chaplain of Kelly Field, and Miss Mary Agnes Rose, of Kansas City, Mo. The entire officer personnel of the 12th Field Artillery welcomed the guests. The executive committee, consisting of the following officers and enlisted men, were responsible for the success of the affair: Capt. C. A. McLeod, Serjeant John King, Serjeants Stringfellow Kendall, Hook and Kahulic, Corporal A. Horn, Saddler C. E. Price, and Privates Troski and West.

Capt. Arthur N. White, 15th F.A., who has been absent for nearly two months, returned this week on the expiration of his sick leave. He was critically ill with pneumonia about a month ago. The members of the regiment are very glad to learn of his complete recovery.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 12, 1920.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Dalton entertained at a supper Friday, honoring their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Bessie Heaton Wilson, of St. Joseph, Mo. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Gen. James H. McRae, Col. and Mrs. Medames Brooke Payne, J. F. Preston, L. Newell, George Estes, Le Roy Ettings, O. R. Wolfe, Sterling Price Adams, Major and Mrs. Hugh Drum, Major and Mrs. P. D. Glassford, Major and Mrs. W. K. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysie, Miss Reanne, Col. J. E. Woodward and Major Herbert Brees. Mrs. Thom Catron was hostess at a charming tea Friday afternoon for about twenty-five guests as a pleasure for her mother, Mrs. Fletcher Knight, of Rochester, N.Y. The assisting friends included Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Miss Mary Fuller, Mrs. K. T. Riggs, Mrs. C. M. Bundel and Mrs. O. B. Stone.

Col. and Mrs. Byard Schindler were host and hostess at a delightful dinner Friday evening previous to the hop, when their guests included Col. and Mrs. Lucien Holbrook, Col. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Col. and Mrs. Hopkins, Major and Mrs. Oia Bell, Major and Mrs. Snyder, Major and Mrs. L. J. McNair and Major and Mrs. S. F. Dallam. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. George Estes, Mrs. Thomas Darrah and Mrs. J. D. Taylor were joint hostesses at a handsome bridge-tee given at the officers' club for 150 guests. Bridge was played from twenty tables, this number being supplemented by friends who attended the tea. Presiding at the tea tables were Mrs. Charles H. Muir, Mrs. M. A. W. Shockley, Mrs. E. D. Lysie, Mrs. W. R. Smedburg, Mrs. William Trimmer, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Mrs. Hiram Willson, Mrs. Charles C. Smith and Mrs. John Scott.

Mrs. A. C. Dalton presided at a beautiful tea Friday afternoon for her house guests, Mrs. George Gordon, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Bessie Heaton Wilson, of St. Joseph, Mo. Sixteen guests enjoyed bridge and fifty more were asked for the tea which followed the game. In entertaining Mrs. Dalton was assisted by Mrs. Thom Catron, Mrs. Goodwin Compton and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne.

Invitations have been received by friends from Col. and Mrs. William Wallace for the marriage of their daughter, Cordelia, to Mr. Austin Putnam Story, Saturday evening, April 24, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Norfolk, Va. Col. and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams entertained with a bridge-

supper Tuesday evening at their quarters on McClellan avenue for Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster, Miss Laura Virginia Adams, Miss Floy Barnhardt, Miss Marion Darrah, Mr. M. J. Lynn, Captain Evans, Captain Hale and Mr. James Lytle. Miss Laura Virginia Adams is spending the week in Fort Riley, Kan., as the guest of Miss Margaret Cameron.

Misses Marjorie and Jeanne McArthur entertained all of the young people of the garrison Tuesday evening with a dinner-dance at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. J. O. McArthur. The function was given in honor of their house guest, Miss Doris Walden, of Passaic, N.J. The guests numbered thirty-five and the quarters were attractively decorated with lavender sweet peas and yellow jonquills. Mrs. Edward Fenlon, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. George Estes, and Colonel Estes.

Miss Grace Kinnison entertained Monday evening at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Kinnison, McClellan avenue. The affair was a Michigan party and about twenty of the young people of the post enjoyed Miss Kinnison's hospitality. Col. and Mrs. Sterling Price Adams entertained at luncheon on Sunday at their quarters, McClellan avenue, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Bessie Heaton Wilson, of St. Joseph, Mo. The guests were Col. and Mrs. A. C. Dalton, Mrs. M. M. Clements, Col. J. R. Lindsay and Major H. J. Brees. Mrs. O. B. Gatewood sang Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer" as the offertory at the First Presbyterian Church in Leavenworth on Sunday.

Miss Laura Virginia Adams entertained with a bridge-supper Friday evening for Miss Hortense Short, Miss Marion Darrah, Miss Stearns, Miss Floy Barnhardt, Captains Evans, Hale, Price, and Messrs. Willis Vanderschmidt and James Lytle. Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Endress, of Madison, Wis., announce the birth of a daughter, Marie Elsie. Captain Endress was last year commander of the cadet-battalion of the high school. Major and Mrs. Edward Croft entertained the following guests at card parties at their quarters of Pope avenue Saturday evening: Col. and Mrs. J. B. Bennett, George McD. Weeks, G. Sturtevant, Herbert Crosby, Major and Mrs. Edward Munson, N. B. Rehkopf, J. S. Maxwell, W. F. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Tilton and Major W. F. Hase.

Mrs. Edward Croft entertained the following friends at a bridge party Monday afternoon complimentary to Miss Charlotte Gatewood, of Washington, D.C., who is visiting Major and Mrs. Charles Gatewood; Mrs. Gatewood, Miss Gatewood, Mrs. W. F. Jones, Mrs. W. R. Smedburg, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Mrs. J. F. Barnes, Mrs. C. M. Seaman, Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Houston. Misses Cynthia Uline, Frances Estes, Tykie Naylor, and Messrs. Russell Lincoln, John Knudson and Graham Smith were among the young service people who attended the dancing party given Saturday evening in Leavenworth by Miss Anna Willson and Mr. Edward Willson. Mrs. G. Sturtevant entertained with a progressive luncheon on Thursday at the Green tea room for Mesdames R. E. Ingram, J. D. Watson, Samuel Ham, W. K. Naylor, Ryan, M. P. Andrus, Brooks, Payne, Le Roy Ettings and C. C. McCormack.

A beautiful Easter party was given Saturday afternoon by Miss Mary Margaret Ham at the quarters of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Ham, when she entertained a number of her young friends. The decorations of the rooms were in Easter lilies and sweet peas. At games prizes were awarded to Lillian Price and Anne Ewing. The guests were Misses Helen Casey, Vera Crosby, Anne Pender, Hazel Swain, Emily Marrow, Louise Clark, Virginia Chestnut, Mildred McCleave, Mary Alice Gibson, Susan King, Marjory Allison, Virginia Arnold, Kathleen Munson, Miriam Knabshue, Louise Price, Nyra Caffey, Abne Ryder, Virginia Stokes, Jane Sunderland, Margaret Willson, of Knightstown, Ind., Emily Whelan and Virginia Witt of Indianapolis, Ind. In entertaining Mrs. Ham was assisted by Miss J. C. Canney, Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Price and Mrs. F. C. Knabshue. Mrs. G. Sturtevant entertained with a tea at the Green tea room Thursday following a theater party given for her daughter, Miss Margaret Sturtevant, who has recently returned from school in Detroit, Mich.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., April 9, 1920.

Little Cora Ann and Tommy Scott invited a number of young guests to their home to take part in an Easter egg hunt. Nests full of colored eggs, candy eggs, rabbits and Easter chickens were skillfully hidden in the grass and bushes, and the youngsters had a joyous time finding them and later eating ice-cream cones. The little guests were Helen and Marjory Welles, Marjory Thompson, Sue Frigge, Genie Whiteley and Helen Wickert. On Monday evening Major and Mrs. Leon Fox entertained with three tables of bridge for Majors and Mesdames Welles, Scott, Wickert, Canning and Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher and Capt. and Mrs. Hanson. Major and Mrs. Canning were dinner guests of Mrs. M. J. McDonough on Sunday.

On Friday Miss Helen O'Connell left for her home in Duluth, Minn., having received her honorable discharge as an Army nurse. Miss Helen Karhu accompanied her as far as El Paso, where she spent a short leave. Major and Mrs. De Witt gave a heart party April 1 for Majors and Mesdames Welles, Canning and Scott; Dr. and Mrs. Little of Central; Mr. Sully of Santa Rita; Mr. Booth, Mrs. E. F. Rockhill, Mrs. Jones, Captain Jones, Capt. Daniel Kearns, Capt. and Mesdames O'Connell, Ranson and Whiteley.

On Wednesday Misses Richard and O'Connell and Lieutenant Black were luncheon guests of Lieutenant Patchell. Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher were supper guests of Mrs. Jones on Sunday. Mrs. E. M. Welles and Mrs. Henry Ranson were guests at an afternoon bridge at the home of Mrs. Betts, of Silver City, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Welles on Wednesday entertained with a bridge party in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Z. T. Vincent. The color scheme of lavender was carried out in the decorations, food and candies, also in the prizes. The guests were Mesdames Vincent, Betts, Bartlett and Agge, of Silver City, and Mesdames Rockhill, Scott, Fletcher and Ranson.

Major and Mrs. Welles and Mrs. Z. T. Vincent were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher at supper on Wednesday. The same evening Mrs. Jones and her son, Capt. Matthew Jones, entertained with a table of bridge, the guests being Majors and Mesdames Scott, Fox, Wickert, Canning, Welles, Z. T. Vincent, Mrs. E. P. Rockhill, Dr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Booth, Captains Kearns and Fletcher, and Capt. and Mrs. Ranson.

Mrs. M. J. McDonough was hostess at a heart party on Thursday for Mesdames Welles, Turner, Little, Canning, Jones, Vincent, Ranson, Rockhill, Scott, and Miss Rachel Larab. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ranson entertained with two tables of bridge for Mrs. Vincent, house guest of Mrs. E. M. Welles. Others present were Major and Mrs. Welles, Major and Mrs. Fox, Major and Mrs. Thompson, Captain Adams and Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain and Major Joseph A. Baer were visitors here this week.

COAST DEFENSES OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., April 8, 1920.

Mrs. J. A. Moore was hostess on April 6 for a tea given in honor of Mrs. E. E. Easterbrook, who is leaving in a few weeks for Coblenz. Mrs. James Hayden and Mrs. K. B. Lemmon presided at the tea table. Attending from the different posts were Mesdames H. T. Matthews, W. K. Moore, J. L. Hayden, W. O. Howell, M. M. Londahl, H. B. Pierce, J. E. Wilson, MacDowell, Greene, Lemmon, Stiley, Charles A. Stearns, C. R. Finley, C. L. Fisher, W. K. Richards, McCorrille and Miss Laken. Attending from Port Townsend were Mesdames F. A. Bailey, H. D. Hopkins, Downs and Miss Downs, Mesdames Welch and Ringwalt.

Capt. W. K. Richards, of the N.P.C.A.D., is here making an inspection of the armament. Mrs. Richards and baby are temporarily located in quarters 7E while Captain Richards is here. Capt. C. R. Finley, Capt. L. V. Jefferis and Lieut. W. F. Lafrenz have been transferred to Honolulu. They will sail on the May transport from San Francisco. Among the latest arrivals on the post are Capt. and Mrs. O. L. Fisher. Captain Fisher left the evening of his arrival for the Presidio of San Francisco, where he will be examined for his promotion to a major.

Mrs. W. K. Moore, of Fort Casey, entertained at luncheon last Friday for Mrs. Easterbrook and Mrs. Stearns, of Fort

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S. K. HILL, Manager

Worden, and Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Harry Matthews, of Fort Casey. Miss Mary P. Martin was hostess for the bridge club on Thursday last. Those playing were Mesdames J. A. Moore, W. W. McCorrille, James MacMullen, R. K. Greene, K. B. Lemmon and Miss Mason. Lieut. Bruce A. MacDowell returned on Wednesday to the post, after being on recruiting duty in Aberdeen, Wash. Mrs. MacDowell accompanied him.

On Tuesday of last week Miss Mason gave a tea in honor of Mrs. E. E. Easterbrook. Those invited were Mesdames Stiley, Greene, Lafrenz, MacMullen, Finley, Lemmon, Stearns, Moore, McCurdy, Campbell, Phillips, Pease and Miss Rodg'schild and Miss Martin. Those assisting were Mesdames J. A. Moore, Phillips and Pease.

Little Miss Bobby Finley was hostess for her little friends of the post on March 29, her birthday anniversary. The guests were Joe Stearns, Julia Shoop, Gay Lemmon and K. B. Lemmon, Margy McCorrille, Kellerman McCorrille, Ernest Easterbrook, C. R. Finley, Jr., William Arthur Lafrenz, Barbara Wolfsohn and Sara Greene.

Mrs. J. F. Stiley entertained the bridge club on April 8 at luncheon. Those attending were Mesdames Moore, Stearns, Lemmon, McCorrille, Fisher, Richards, MacDowell, MacMullen, and Miss Downs, Miss Martin and Miss Mason. Little Sara B. Greene entertained a few of her friends on the afternoon of March 27 at an Easter party. Those invited were K. B. Lemmon, Gay Lemmon, Bobby Finley, Julia Shoop, Augusta Martin, Kellerman McCorrille and Genevieve Padgett.

Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Greene entertained at a supper party in honor of Mrs. E. E. Easterbrook and sons, Ernest and William, on Friday. Mrs. E. E. Easterbrook and sons, Ernest and William, are leaving on the 11th for New York and Coblenz, Germany, where they expect to join Chaplain Easterbrook and Miss Easterbrook.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound, Wash., April 11, 1920.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field held their usual monthly reception for the officers and their families on Monday evening. Mrs. Wettengel, wife of Capt. Ivan O. Wettengel, and Mrs. Bradley, wife of Comdr. W. W. Bradley, of the Torpedo Station at Keyport, assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Wettengel were hosts at a dinner party on board the Montana on Tuesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mesdames E. W. Wuest and Robert R. Smith, Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Mrs. Harriet Brown.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Richardson were hosts at a small dinner party in Bremerton on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Allen. Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., daughter of the late Capt. Robert P. Bradford, U.S.N., arrived on Friday from Coronado, Calif., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Treadwell, wife of Col. T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Kimmel and young sons, Tommy and Manning, spent the week-end at Keyport Station as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Bradley. In honor of Mrs. Cole, wife of Lieut. T. O. Cole, M.C., U.S.N., a beautifully appointed bridge party was given by Mrs. Bradley on Wednesday. Among the guests were Mesdames Field, Treadwell, Kimmel, Church, Tarrant, Sadler, Shonard and Kennedy.

Preceding the reception given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field on Monday, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Luckel were hosts at an informal dinner party in the navy yard. Lieut. Robert B. Parker, U.S.N., gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Arkansas on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence Richardson and their guest, Mrs. Margaret Huleson of Seattle. Mrs. Curtis, wife of Capt. Donald Curtis, U.S. M.C., returned on Friday from a two weeks' visit in Seattle, the guest of Mrs. Ross Wilson.

Mrs. Treadwell, wife of Col. T. C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., gave an informal reception in honor of her sister, Miss Pauline B. Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H., her house guest. The invited guests numbered about fifty, mostly former friends of Miss Bradford. The dining room was attractively decorated with spring flowers and the table was presided over by Mrs. Victor Morrison, wife of Major Victor Morrison, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lieutenant Wilson, U.S.M.C. Mrs. Treadwell was assisted by the ladies of the Marine Corps.

The officers and members of the crew of the U.S.S. Montana, the commanding officers and men of the 6th Division of the Pacific Fleet and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field were entertained by a fine concert given by Estelle Gray and Mischa L. Lavine on board the U.S.S. Montana last Saturday evening. The officers and men of the U.S.S. Wyoming were hosts at a dance to their Puget Sound friends at the Navy Yard Hotel last night, for which 1,500 invitations were issued. It was a farewell affair, as the Wyoming leaves the navy yard April 20.

Mrs. Church, wife of Comdr. Albert T. Church, entertained at supper Monday preceding the reception given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry A. Field at the commandant's quarters in the navy yard.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., April 7, 1920.

Numerous parties are being given in honor of Comdr. James Reed, C.C., and Mrs. Reed, who are to leave the latter part of the month for Los Angeles, the former's resignation as a naval constructor taking effect April 25. Last week Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Godwin entertained for them at a bridge and supper. Others present: Capt. and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Comdr. and Mrs. Gawne and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Vanderkloot. Comdr. and Mrs. Reed also gave a dance last week as a farewell to their friends. It was one of the largest and most enjoyable affairs of the kind given here in many months.

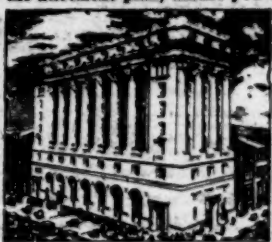
Mrs. Lincoln Karmany has returned from a two weeks' stay at their country home at Pebble Beach and is now planning the program for the unveiling of the memorial erected in St. Peter's Chapel for the more than 800 marines who trained at the Mare Island Barracks and who are now sleeping in France.

Lieut. E. T. Williams has arrived at his home in Vallejo after several months spent at Denver. He and Mrs. Williams are planning to make their home on the ranch they recently purchased outside of Napa. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell left last week for a trip to New York and Washington. They expect to return the latter part of May. Mrs. Harry A. Field arrived in San Francisco last week from Coronado, where she has been passing the winter. She has sailed for Honolulu, as Admiral Wiley's squadron has left Southern California waters for the Hawaiian Islands, where it will remain through the summer. Mrs. Wiley's sister, Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, has returned to her home in Portland.

Lieut. R. E. McCorkindale, O.E.C., on duty here for three years, is ordered to Washington, D.C., and accompanied by Mrs. McCorkindale, is preparing to leave. Mrs. Charles Clifford, (Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from preceding page.)

of San Francisco, has left for Annapolis to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ole O. Hagen. Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Martin have arrived from Honolulu and are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson, at the Annapolis Depot. Lieutenant Martin has been detailed for temporary duty at this yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Scott welcomed a baby son at their home in Vallejo last Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Bradman and children left last week for Quantico, Va. Capt. M. O. Bates arrived last week from Olongapo and has reported for duty at the barracks. Lieut. C. A. Smith also reported for duty there, coming from Pearl Harbor.

Capt. and Mrs. Stanford E. Moses gave a large luncheon at Yerba Buena Sunday, complimentary to Mrs. A. V. Zane, who is out from her home in Washington on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Earle, at that station. Invited to meet her were Rear Admirals and Misses J. L. Jayne, C. A. Gave, J. M. McCormack, Capt. and Mesdames H. B. Price, George Bayard, E. L. Beach, Clay Carmin, Tompkins Potts, Henry M. Gleason, E. D. Ryan, M. E. Reed, J. M. Elliott and Hugo W. Osterhaus, Comdr. and Mesdames James Reed, Patrick Buchanan, J. M. Fools, J. O. Gowan, Major Gen. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmann.

Captain Schofield, of the Texas, gave a dinner aboard that vessel in San Francisco Bay Monday. Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Ryan, from here, attended. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde W. Jordan have arrived in San Francisco from San Diego, the former to report aboard the Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. David Robinson, of Vallejo, were their guests over the weekend.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason entertained at a dinner last week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Friell, of Sweden, who have been spending the winter in Southern California; also Mr. and Mrs. Carin Friell and Sven Friell. The little son of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Watson was christened at St. Peter's Chapel last Wednesday. The affair was followed by a buffet supper at the home of his grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott. Miss Eugenia Ryan is up from College Rafael to spend a week with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Ryan.

The battleship Idaho is to be docked at Hunter's Point this week and will then return to Southern waters, making her full-power run on the way down the coast. The Mississippi and New Mexico will also make full-power runs. The vessels were in San Francisco Bay in connection with the Reservists' Day celebration there a week ago.

The Elks Lodge of Napa, Calif., sixteen miles from Vallejo, has secured permission from the Navy Department to place a memorial to Lieut. Frank Bruce aboard the destroyer Bruce, soon to be completed at the yards of the Bethlehem plant in Oakland and commissioned here. Lieutenant Bruce was in command of the U.S.S. Bobolink and was killed in May, 1919, while on duty in the North Sea. He was a member of Napa Lodge of Elks and prominent in that city before entering the Service.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, March 28, 1932.

Captain Jessop, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jessop and their two sons, Edward and Harmon, have recently arrived on the Isthmus and are occupying the quarters left vacant by the departure of Judge Connolly. Captain Jessop comes as relief to Captain Sargent as marine superintendent of the Panama Canal. Later Capt. and Mrs. Jessop will move into the quarters on Balboa Heights now occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Sargent.

Many parties of one kind and another have been given in honor of the Jessops since their arrival. Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner entertained at dinner for them at Balboa Heights and had as other guests Capt. and Mrs. Sargent and Col. and Mrs. Hicks. Capt. and Mrs. Jessop were guests of honor at a porch party recently given by Col. and Mrs. Hicks, whose other guests were Col. and Mrs. Garvard, Capt. and Mrs. Sargent, Col. and Mrs. Steele, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Col. and Mrs. Wildrick, Colonel Newcome, Capt. and Mrs. Beardslee and Miss Williams, of Rochester, N.Y. Col. and Mrs. Wildrick entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jessop and had Col. and Mesdames Hicks, Clifton and Colonel Newcome as other guests.

Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite also gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jessop, followed by two tables of bridge, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Hicks and Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner. Among the many others who have entertained Capt. and Mrs. Jessop are Admiral Johnston and Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, and there have been a number of afternoon bridge parties given for Mrs. Jessop.

Mrs. Goethals, wife of the former Governor of the Panama Canal, who has been house guest of Governor and Mrs. Harding, returned to New York the past week. At a luncheon given for her by Mrs. Kennedy those asked to meet her were Mesdames Harding, Bennett, Lefevre, Sterling, Royce, James and Misses Anita Ebrman, Frances Murray, Ramona Lefevre and Iris Bennett. Mrs. Jorge Boyd, the niece of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, gave a tea at her Panama residence in honor of Mrs. Goethals. Mrs. Kintner and Mrs. Goldthwaite presided over the tea table. Mrs. Boyd's other guests were Mesdames Harding, Kennedy, Sterling, Heald, Craig, Clear, Breyfogle, Vreeland, de Sabla, Hamilton, Potter, Whitley, Alfaro, Blake, Wright, Santa, Misses Sadler and Blake.

Col. and Mrs. Helmer at Fort Amador gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Goethals, and for Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Boyd, Mrs. Sterling, Admiral Johnston and Lieutenant Howe. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patterson have recently arrived on the Isthmus, and he will be in command at the Radio Station, where Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rieckhoff have been for two years. Col. and Mrs. Munroe, who have as their guest at the Panama Arsenal Miss Weber, of Baltimore, have been entertaining very frequently for her. At a recent evening card party given by Col. and Mrs. Munroe, Major Houghton and Major Ganshi, Mrs. Newman and Miss Randall won prizes. Those who played were Capt. and Mrs. Beardslee, Capt. and Mrs. Middleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Moffat, Miss Randall, Miss Weber, Colonel Munroe, Major Ganshi, Major Houghton, Captain Leiber and Captain Wardrop.

Lieutenant Howe, aid to Admiral Johnston, and Mrs. Howe are receiving congratulations on the arrival of George Howe, Jr. Mrs. Krust, sister of Mrs. Helmer, who has been on a visit to New York and West Point, is expected back at Amador the early part of April.

There have been a number of card parties and luncheons recently for the brides to be, Miss Katharine Harding, daughter of the Governor of the Panama Canal, whose marriage to Capt. William Riley Doebie, Coast Art., U.S.A., will be solemnized at ten the evening of April 14, and Miss Blake and Captain Dudley's wedding will take place April 6. Mrs. and Miss Harding entertained three tables of bridge for Miss Blake recently. Mrs. Goethals was also present. A very large card party and tea was given for Miss Harding, with Mrs. Blake as hostess, the past week.

Balboa Heights, C.Z., April 1, 1932.

A large number of the Army and Navy officers were present at the ball for the Prince of Wales on March 30 at Hotel Tivoli. Among them were the Governor of the Panama Canal and Mrs. and Miss Harding, Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Murray, Col. and Mesdames Greenleaf, Garrard, Fisher, Hamilton, Morrow, Hoas, Steele, Craig, Blake, Holmer, Moser, Wildrick, Brabson, Harmon, Munroe, Clifton, Qualls, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Chize, Majors and Mesdames Goldthwaite, Gessner, Randolph, Muller, Parker, Cygon, Patton, Newton, Benkens, Hyde, Bocock, Grubbs, Capt. and Mesdames O'Connell, Sargent, Jessop, Ives, Sperry, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, Rear Admiral Johnston, Comdr. and Mesdames Marquart, Kintner, Rieckhoff, Patterson, Herberter, Hull, and many others. There were a number of distinguished guests from a distance as well as the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and Lady Frances Ryder, the Earl of Lisburne, Lieutenant Colonel Thorne of the British Legation in Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley and Mrs. Vreeland and Mrs. Breyfogle, of Kentucky.

The Prince of Wales opened the ball by dancing with Miss Iris Bennett, daughter of the British Minister, and next danced with Miss Katharine Harding, daughter of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

There was no private entertaining aboard H.M.S. Renown except at luncheon on the 31st, when the British Minister and Mrs. Bennett and Miss Iris Bennett were guests of the Prince of Wales at an informal luncheon.

Captain Sargent, who has received his orders to command the Torpedo Flotilla at San Diego, Calif., will sail for New Orleans en route there the middle of April. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sargent and Leonard Sargent, Jr.

Miss Bradley, daughter of Colonel Bradley, of the Army, will arrive in a few days to be the guest of Governor and Mrs. Harding, and will be a member of Miss Harding's bridal party on April 14.

Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite are leaving this week for a few weeks' hunting trip at Boquette in the mountains near David, Panama.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 10, 1932.

Mrs. Falkner Heard, wife of Colonel Heard, who spent the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Huff, left March 23 for Camp Grant, Ill., where Colonel Heard is stationed. Farwell messages from Mrs. C. O. Todd told of her sailing on March 24 for Antwerp, where she and little Mary Joe will be met by Colonel Todd and then go to Paris.

Miss Mary Stuart Winter has had as her guest Miss Rosalie Matthews, of Washington, D.C. Major and Mrs. Lewis were at home to the officers and ladies of the post to meet Mrs. Byram. Col. and Mrs. Spring entertained a number of their friends recently with a little party. Mrs. Wesley Peacock entertained at dinner March 27 in honor of Col. and Mrs. Franklin F. Wing, of Fort Sam Houston.

Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnston entertained a party of forty young people of Fort Sam Houston with a picnic supper in Landa Park, New Braunfels. Mrs. Davenport Johnson, wife of Colonel Johnson, who has been commander of Kelly Field, left March 26 for Galveston, to sail for France for six months' stay with friends. Mrs. Johnson having been a resident of Paris for several years previous to the war. Mrs. Johnson will devote the greater part of her time to the study of vocal music. Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army, arrived Thursday to visit Southern Department Headquarters. He has been conducting inspections in the Western Department and in Arizona and is now returning to Washington. Mrs. Claude Fries, wife of Captain Fries, arrived Thursday to join Colonel Fries, who has been stationed here some time. Mrs. M. B. Howes, wife of Major Howes, has returned to San Antonio from an extended visit to relatives and friends in Akron, Ohio. Major and Mrs. Howes are at home at 619 Crosby street.

The officers of Fort Sam Houston entertained with a Tuesday evening hop on the open air pavilion. The officers of Brooks Field entertained with a dancing party Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman was hostess to the staff post ladies' card party Monday. Col. and Mrs. Howard Laubach are in San Antonio for a few days. Miss Dorothy Laubach is visiting relatives in Fort Wayne, Ind. Mrs. Frank Johnson entertained with a bridge-tee Tuesday.

The Anglo-American Society entertained with a Shakespearean dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel. The honor guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. James G. Harbord, Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat. Col. and Mrs. W. L. Little entertained a party of friends at the Country Club Saturday evening. Mrs. Bowers Davis, wife of Colonel Davis, entertained with a tea in honor of Mrs. James Harbord. Major John Carter was host to a dinner party in his home Wednesday. Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman left yesterday for Marfa, headquarters of the Big Bend district, where he will begin an inspection of that territory. General Dickman will be accompanied by Capt. Charles W. Foster.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

Corrected to April 20, 1932.

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Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA (Battleship).

Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

CONNECTICUT (Battleship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Ralph

Earle ordered to command.

KANSAS, Capt. R. O. Moody. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

LOUISIANA, Capt. John F. Hines. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. E. L. Bennett. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Division Four.

Rear Admiral A. T. Long.

MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck. Navy yard, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws. Philadelphia Yard.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

UTAH (Battleship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough.

At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, Capt. E. B. Belknap. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Spaul. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Division Seven.

ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

NEVADA, Capt. W. D. MacDougall. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.

HUNTINGTON, Capt. E. McCauley, jr. Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DES MOINES, At Portsmouth, N.H.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. John Grady. At St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. B. Adams. Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. G. J. Meyers. En route to Tampico, Mexico.

Division Three.

FREDERICK, Capt. W. F. Scott. Philadelphia, Pa.

PUEBLO, Capt. O. G. Murfin. Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Tholeen. Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH. In European waters.

Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Plankett, Commander.

ROCHESTER (Flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Forty-two.

SHARKEY, Comdr. E. D. Washburn. Guantanamo, Cuba.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. Guantanamo, Cuba.

TOUCHEY, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Guantanamo, Cuba.

WORDEN, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart. Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER, Comdr. R. S. Galloway. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, Comdr. W. R. Van Aukon. Guantanamo, Cuba.

REID, Comdr. V. D. Chapline. Guantanamo, Cuba.

ISHERWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tiley, jr. Guantanamo, Cuba.

CASE, Comdr. W. E. Eberle. Guantanamo, Cuba.

LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. Max B. De Mott. Guantanamo, Cuba.

DALE, Comdr. F. H. Roberts. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-eight.

INGRAM and BELKNAP. Charleston, S.C.

BANCROFT, MCCOOK and MCALLIA. Charleston, S.C.

RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Flotilla Two.

Capt. O. R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-seven.

HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Berg. Philadelphia, Pa.

BROOKS, GILMER, FOX, KANE and HUMPHREYS (under construction).

Division Twenty.

COLE, Comdr. J. F. Dorch. At Constantinople.

J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Elyson. Corfu.

HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Charleston, S.C.

FREELE, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige. Guantanamo, Cuba.

ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre. Guantanamo, Cuba.

CROWNSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Jordan. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Thirteen.

DICKERSON. Guantanamo, Cuba.

SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn. Guantanamo, Cuba.

HERBERT, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith. Guantanamo, Cuba.

LEARY, Comdr. J. C. Martin. Guantanamo, Cuba.

MASON. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Flotilla Three.

Capt. W. F. Orsman, Commander.

BLACK HAWK, Capt. Byron Long. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Nineteen.

BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Key West, Fla.

BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown. Guantanamo, Cuba.

BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes. Constantinople.

DUPONT, Comdr. W. Bagaley. Constantinople, Turkey.

BERNADOU, Comdr. W. B. Woodson. Guantanamo, Cuba.

BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOTT, Comdr. W. N. Richardson. Guantanamo, Cuba.

BAGLEY, Comdr. L. C. Farley. Guantanamo, Cuba.

CLEMONS, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickman. Guantanamo, Cuba.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Fren. Guantanamo, Cuba.

HARADEN. Charleston Navy Yard.

THOMAS, Comdr. A. H. Rice. Guantanamo, Cuba.

Division Twenty-five.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. Guantanamo, Cuba.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. Lee Sahn. Guantanamo, Cuba.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Drecol. Guantanamo, Cuba.

SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton. Norfolk, Va.

GRAHAM. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Destroyers in Reserve.

CHESTER, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Babbitt. At Boston, Mass.

LEONIDAS (tender), Capt. C. F. Nelson. Charleston, S.C.

Division One.

BALCH, PARKER, BENHAM, DUNCAN and DOWNES. At Norfolk Navy Yard.

ATLWIN and CASSIN. Philadelphia.

Division Two.

McDOUGAL. New York Yard.

O'BRIEN. New York Yard.

WINSLOW, NICHOLSON, CUSHING and ERICSSON. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Three.

WADSWORTH, PORTER, CUMMINGS, TUCKER and WAINWRIGHT. Philadelphia.

CONYNGHAM. Boston, Mass.

Division Four.

SAMPSON. New York Yard.

WILKES, ALLEN, SHAW, DAVIS and ROWAN. Philadelphia.

Division Five.

CHAVEN. Philadelphia Navy Yard.

CALDWELL. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MANLEY. Norfolk, Va.

STOCKTON. Charleston, S.C.

GWIN. Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CONNOR. Atlantic Fleet.

Division Six.

LITTLE, STRINGHAM and SIGOURNEY. Philadelphia, Pa.

KIMBERLEY. Boston, Mass.

GREGORY and DYER. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Division Seven.

COLHOUN. At Philadelphia, Pa.

McKEE. Portsmouth, N.H.

ROBINSON, Comdr. C. C. Soule. Guantanamo, Cuba.

STEVENS. Philadelphia, Pa.

BINGGOLD. Philadelphia, Pa.

MOKEAN. Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Eight.

BELL, GRIDLEY, FAIRFAX and TAYLOR. Portsmouth, N.H.

HARDING. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Nine.

ISRAEL, LANSDALE and STRIBLING. Portsmouth, N.H.

MAURY. Philadelphia, Pa.

LUCE. Boston, Mass.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, KALE, FOOTE, MADDOX and COWELL. At Boston, Mass.

BUSH. Charleston, S.C.

New Destroyers.

BILLINGSLEY, Comdr

Division Fifteen.
BUSHNELL (tender). Key West, Fla.
S-3. Key West, Fla.
S-4. Key West, Fla., to Washington, D.C., April 19.
AA-1. Key West, Fla.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron One.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon. San Juan, P.R.
MURRAY, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Connor. Fredericksted, Virgin Island.
MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell. San Juan, P.R.

Squadron Two.

Division One.

AUK, FLAMINGO, CURLEW, WOODCOCK, GREBE and OSPREY. Portsmouth, N.H.

Division Two.

SWAN. At Portsmouth, N.H.
CHEWINK. Portsmouth.
CORMORANT. At Guantanamo, Cuba.
LARK and MALLARD. San Juan, P.R.
QUAIL. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

Train.

Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, Commander.
COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. W. B. Wells. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
PROMETHEUS, Capt. R. D. White. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.). Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). New York, N.Y.
BRIDGE, Comdr. D. Lyons. Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
MAUMEE, Comdr. C. W. Denmore. Guantanamo, Cuba.
CULGOA, Comdr. E. P. Svarz. New York, N.Y.

Fuel Ships.

NEREUS. Spalato for Hampton Roads April 15.
MARS. Hampton Roads.
NERO. Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.
CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.
PROTEUS. Kingston, Jamaica.
ARETHUSA. New Orleans, La.
BRAZOS. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters and as otherwise noted, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship).

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.

Division One.

RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Crosley. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley. Navy yard, Boston.
NEW JERSEY. Navy yard, Boston.

Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.
GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
NEBRASKA, Capt. S. E. Moses. At navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.
VERMONT, Capt. P. N. Olmstead. Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral J. S. McKean, Commander.

WYOMING (flagship), Capt. Waldo Evans. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
ARKANSAS, Capt. L. B. de Steigner. Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
NEW YORK, Capt. W. F. Pratt. Navy yard, Puget Sound.
TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield. Navy yard, Puget Sound.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard. San Pedro, Calif.
IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelsang. San Pedro, Calif.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett. San Pedro, Calif.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Finney. Navy yard, Mare Island.
TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson. San Jose, Guatemala.
Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Fenner. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Four.

SEATTLE, Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely. Bremerton, Wash.
MONTANA, Capt. I. C. Wettengel. Bremerton, Wash.
NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. H. P. Ferrill. Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, Comdr. F. E. Ridgely. Bremerton, Wash.

Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. D. W. Knox. Honolulu.

Flotilla Five.

Capt. F. T. Evans, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Lieut. Comdr. O. E. Battle. At Honolulu, H.T.
PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Honolulu.
GREER, Comdr. Earl R. Shipp. Honolulu.
TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. Honolulu.
LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. Honolulu.
YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. Honolulu.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Honolulu.

Division Sixteen.

TATTNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Malta.
BADGER, Comdr. G. T. Swasey. Honolulu.
TWIGGS, Comdr. I. C. Johnson. Honolulu.
BABBITT, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton. Honolulu.
DE LONG, Lieut. Comdr. James S. Spore. Mare Island, Calif.
JACOB JONES, Comdr. P. H. Bastedo. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty-two.

CHAUNCEY, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
FULLER, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
FARRAGUT, SOMERS and J. F. BURNES are under construction.
PERCIVAL. Mare Island, Calif.

Flotilla Ten.

Capt. W. K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE, Comdr. W. L. Pryor. Honolulu.

Division Twenty-nine.

TURNER, Comdr. J. P. Olding. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
GILLIS, Comdr. O. S. Kerrick. Mare Island, Calif.
McDERMUT, Comdr. D. A. Scott. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
DELPHY, Comdr. F. N. Eklund. San Diego, Calif.
WELLES, Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Reeves. San Diego, Calif.
AULICK, Lieut. Comdr. L. P. Johnson. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Lieut. Comdr. A. D. Bernhard. San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON, Comdr. A. G. Stirling. Tampico, Mexico.
TINGEY, Comdr. A. W. Brown. Honolulu.
SWASEY, Comdr. F. A. Todd. Honolulu.
MEADE, Comdr. Ellis Lando. San Diego, Calif.
MORRIS, Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Deyo. Malta.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Desses. At Constantinople.
BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. O. O. Windsor. Philadelphia, Pa.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. Due at Gibraltar April 25.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Due at Gibraltar April 25.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Flotilla Eleven.

Capt. Leonard R. Sargent, Commander.

SALEM (flagship), Capt. Hayne Ellis. San Diego, Calif.



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BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. F. J. Horne. San Diego, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, Comdr. A. Claude. Honolulu.
KITTY, Comdr. H. F. Glover. Honolulu.
CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton. Honolulu.
HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman. Honolulu.
HOWARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. J. Benson. San Diego, Calif.
STANSBURY, Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Honolulu.

Division Twenty-two.

HOGAN, J. H. Hoover. Honolulu.
RIZAL, Comdr. E. S. Root. Honolulu.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McElduff. Honolulu.
RENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Best. Honolulu.
O'BANNON, Comdr. W. L. Culbertson. Honolulu.
SPROSTON, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Olsen. Honolulu.

Division Twenty-three.

MCRAWLEY, Comdr. A. W. Sears. San Diego, Calif.
SINGLAIR, Comdr. O. E. Smith. San Diego, Calif.
DOYEN, Comdr. J. H. Klein. San Diego, Calif.
MOODY, Comdr. J. D. Wilson. San Diego, Calif.
HENSHAW, Lieut. Comdr. M. J. Peterson. San Diego, Calif.
MEYER, Comdr. W. Clarke. San Diego, Calif.

Destroyer Squadron Two (in Reserve).

Flotilla Four.

Division Ten.

MUGFORD, CHEW, WILLIAMS and HAZELWOOD. San Diego, Calif.
CHAMPLIN and SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.

Division Twelve.

BREESE, RADFORD, LAMBERTON and MONTGOMERY. Mare Island, Calif.

GAMBLE and RAMSAY. San Diego, Calif.

Flotilla Six.

Division Eleven.

CRANE, BURNS, ANTHONY and INGRAHAM. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

LORSEY, TALBOT, RATHBURN, WATERS and DENT. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash.

ROPER. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

WICKES and BUCHANAN. San Diego, Calif.
EVANS, PHILIP, AARON WARD and WOOLSEY. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Flotilla Twelve.

Division Eighteen.

BOGGS, CROSBY, WARD, WALKER and THATCHER. San Diego, Calif.

PALMER. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle. Gibraltar to Venice April 9.

LAUB, McLANAHAN, GREENE and SHUBRICK. San Diego, Calif.

EDWARDS. Bremerton, Wash.

Air Detachment.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. H. O. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.

Mine Detachment.

Squadron Three.

BALTIMORE. Mare Island, Calif.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Deem. Honolulu, Hawaii.

LUDELOW, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson. San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Four.

Division Three.

PELICAN. Charleston, S.C.

SEAGULL. Mare Island, Calif.

TANAGER. Charleston, S.C.

LAPWING. Charleston, S.C.

WHIPPOORWILL. Charleston, S.C.

THRUSH. San Pedro, Calif.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. Charleston, S.C.

PENGUIN. Charleston, S.C.

FINCH, AVOCET and HERON. San Pedro, Calif.

ORIOLE. Mare Island, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, Commander.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. E. H. Dodd. San Pedro.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle. San Pedro, Calif.

COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.O.). Mare Island, Calif.

CETIC. Mare Island, Calif.

GLACIER. Mare Island, Calif.

Fuel Ships.

ORION. Philadelphia, Pa.

VULCAN. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEPTUNE. At Mare Island, Calif.

JASON. At New York, N.Y.

KANAWHA. At San Pedro, Calif.

OUTAMA. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

BRUTUS. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Vice Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Knapp), Capt. David W. Todd. At Gravosa, Dalmatia.
GALVESTON, Capt. L. A. Cotton. At Constantinople, Turkey.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. Victor A. Kimberly. Rosyth, Scotland.
HANCOCK, Capt. J. G. Church. En route to Rosyth, Scotland.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wymen. At Spalato, Dalmatia.
PANTHER, Comdr. O. E. Wood. At Rosyth, Scotland.
FALCON. At Rosyth, Scotland.
RAIL. At Rosyth, Scotland.
REDWING. At Rosyth, Scotland.
EAGLE NO. 1. Smyrna, Turkey.

Destroyer Detachment.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. R. Willson. At Spalato, Dalmatia.
CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. At Rosyth, Scotland.
HOVEY, Comdr. S. B. McKinney. Rosyth, Scotland.
LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Brindisi, Italy.
BROOME, Comdr. O. M. Austin. Navy yard, New York.
ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Annum. Constantinople.
Following vessels noted under Destroyer Squadrons are also temporarily assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Dupont, Tattnall, Biddle, Ballard, Tracy, Borie, Smith-Thompson and Morris.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via San Francisco, Calif.

SOUTH DAKOTA (flagship of Admiral Gleaves), Capt. J. M. Luby. Yokohama, Japan.

Division One.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. B. Larimer. Olongapo, P.I.

ALBANY, Capt. W. O. Watts. Vladivostok, Siberia.

Division Two.

Capt. Thomas A. Kearney, Commander.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. John B. Rhodes. Nankin, China.

Division Three.

PAMPANGA. Canton, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Hankow, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Chungking, China.

SABAR, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Lewis. Nankin, China.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. Gilroy. Changsha, China.

ELCANO, Lieut. Comdr. O. McCauley. Shenkiamen, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Forgas. Shanghai, China.

Auxiliaries.

ALBANY. En route to Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA. Cavite.

ABARENDIA. Olongapo, P.I.

POMPEY. Olongapo, P.I.

MOHICAN. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUOK. Olongapo, P.I.

GENERAL ALAVA. At Shanghai, China.

SARA THOMPSON. Cavite, P.I.

UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA. Philadelphia.

BITTERN. At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

CHICAGO. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

HANNIBAL. In reserve at Philadelphia, Pa.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. R. Bayles. In West Indian waters.

ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers. Philadelphia.

KEARSARGE. Philadelphia.

KENTUCKY, Capt. H. H. Royall. Philadelphia.

MAINE. Philadelphia.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. At Washington, D.C.

OHIO, Capt. John Halligan. Annapolis, Md.

R. L. BARNES. Pearl Harbor to Guam April 8.

SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. E. D. McCullough. Constantinople, Turkey.

VIXEN, Comdr. W. R. White. St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

WISCONSIN, Capt. V. S. Houston. Philadelphia.

Cargo and Fuel Ships.

ALAMEDA. At Port Arthur, Texas.

ASTORIA. At San Diego, Calif.

BATH. At Bremerton, Wash.

BEAUFORT. At Santo Domingo City.

GULFPORT. Norfolk, Va.

HOUSTON. At New York, N.Y.

KITTERY. Charleston, S.C.

LONG BEACH. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS. Guam to Honolulu April 9.

PATOKA. Gibraltar to New York April 15.

PENSACOLA. En route to San Francisco, Calif.

QUINCY. At Hampton Roads, Va.

RAMAPO. Hampton Roads to Spalato April 10.

SAPELO. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

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THE ARMY.

(Continued from pages 1037-8.)

ARMY G.O.'S AND BULLETINS.

G.O. 12, FEB. 28, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the following instructions previously published in War Department numbered circulars for the month of February, 1920: Report of errors in the Army List and Directory; application for ordinary leave; discharge of enlisted men on supplementary service records, and treatment of recruits.

AWARDS OF DECORATIONS.

G.O. 14, MARCH 4, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Makes awards of Distinguished Service Crosses and Medals to the following:

Award of Distinguished Service Crosses for extraordinary heroism in action:

Clarence R. Huebner, major, 28th Inf., 1st Div.
Chanoine, major, Tank Corps, French army.
Albert M. Smith, 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 339th Inf., 35th Div.
Reed M. Chambers, 1st lieutenant, 94th Aero Squadron, Air Ser.
George E. Comstock, 1st sergeant, Co. E, 339th Inf., 35th Div.
Mieczyslaw Brocki, corporal, Co. B, 16th Inf., 1st Div.
Albert G. Jefferson, 1st lieutenant, Co. C, 131st Inf.
Harry A. Yagle, 2d lieutenant, Co. A, 132d Inf.
Frank A. Kojane, sergeant, Co. G, 132d Inf.
James Edward Krum, sergeant, Co. E, 131st Inf.
John De Smidt, corporal, Co. G, 132d Inf.
Albert C. Painsipp, corporal, Co. A, 132d Inf.
Andrew C. Schabinger, corporal, Co. E, 131st Inf.
Lester Whitson, corporal, Co. E, 131st Inf.
Christopher W. Keane, private, 1st class, Med. Det., 131st Inf.
William F. Linskey, deceased, private, Co. E, 131st Inf.
Harry Shelly, private, Co. A, 132d Inf.
Fred R. A. Wilkins, private, Co. A, 132d Inf.
Alvey Jones, batman, sergeant, major, Hqs. Co., Motor Batln., 1st Ammunition Train, 1st Div.
Clement A. Grobbel, corporal, Co. I, 339th Inf., 35th Div.

Award of Distinguished Service Medals for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service:

Charles F. Morse, colonel, Med. Corps, U.S.A.
Fontaine Carrington Weems, lieutenant colonel, General Staff, U.S.A.
Melville Withington Thompson, lieutenant colonel, Aircraft Production, Air Ser. (discharged).
Pierre A. Nudant, general of division, French army.
Charles E. Charet, colonel, Artillery, French army.
Gaston Fournier, colonel, French army.
Sir Richard C. B. Haking, lieutenant general, British army.
Sir John Adye, major general, British army.
Arthur F. U. Green, brigadier general, British army.

G.O. 15, MARCH 10, 1920, WAR DEPT.

The paragraphs in this order relate to the following:

I.—Names battery at Fort Rodman, Mass., Battery Alfred S. Milliken, in honor of 2d Lieutenant Alfred S. Milliken, Corps of Engineers, who was killed in action at Warfusce-Abancourt, France, on March 30, 1918.

II.—Relates to jurisdiction over utilities activities.
III.—Change of numerical designations of pack-train companies, Philippine Islands.

IV.—Visual call letters for communication between the Army and the Navy.
V.—Regulations for settlement of claims for damages resulting from operation of aircraft.

G.O. 16, MARCH 20, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the awards of a number of Distinguished Service Crosses and Medals, among whom were the following:

Distinguished Service Crosses for extraordinary heroism in action:

Ralph P. Buell, 1st lieutenant (discharged), 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Thomas J. Grayson, 1st lieutenant (discharged), 28th Inf., 1st Div.
John F. Wooschlag, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 312th Inf., 78th Div.
Emil J. Eklund, 1st lieutenant, Co. E, 58th Inf., 4th Div.
John Legnosky, 1st sergeant, Co. L, 58th Inf., 4th Div.
Joseph T. Barr, sergeant, 76th Field Art., 3d Div.
Carl G. Carter, sergeant, Co. A, 7th Inf., 3d Div.
Matthew G. Grahok, sergeant, Co. M, 339th Inf., 35th Div.
John J. Harmon, sergeant, Co. B, 38th Inf., 3d Div.
Orum Lee, sergeant, Co. H, 146th Inf., 37th Div.
Henry W. Greene, sergeant, Co. C, 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Cornelius J. Mahoney, sergeant, Co. K, 339th Inf., 35th Div.
Carlisle C. Cochran, sergeant, Med. Det., 30th Inf., 3d Div.
Hugh B. Moorman, sergeant, Co. K, 26th Inf., 1st Div.
Whitney Bowles, sergeant, Co. L, 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Daniel G. Henry, sergeant (then private), Co. B, 30th Inf., 3d Div.
Robert M. Pratt, corporal, Co. M, 339th Inf., 35th Div.
Ernest R. Rumbough, corporal, Co. H, 146th Inf., 37th Div.
Martin Nelson, corporal, Co. H, 58th Inf., 4th Div.
Ervin Hamric, corporal, Co. D, 8th M.G. Batln., 3d Div.
William L. Anderson, mechanic, Co. C, 38th Inf., 3d Div.
Raymond W. Tomlinson, mechanic, Co. H, 9th Inf., 5th Div.
James F. Revels, bugler, Co. I, 339th Inf., 35th Div.
George K. Baxter, private, 1st class, Co. C, 107th Inf., 27th Div.
Lynn McCracken, private, 1st class, Co. B, 2d M.G. Batln., 1st Div.

Award of Distinguished Service Cross and oak-leaf cluster for extraordinary heroism in action in France:

Albert E. Elsea, sergeant, Co. B, 129th M.G. Batln., 35th Div.

Award of Distinguished Service Medals for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service:

Robert E. Callan, brigadier general, U.S.A.
Edgar T. Collins, colonel, General Staff Corps, U.S.A.
George Vidmer, colonel, Cav., U.S.A.

G.O. 17, MARCH 24, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following subjects: Award of fourragère to 16th and 26th Regiments of Infantry; assignment of Air Service units so as to remain at present stations until otherwise directed; territorial limits of Southern and Western Departments; non-standard motor vehicles for vocational training; survey of temporarily acquired property before surrender to owners.

G.O. 18, MARCH 25, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following subjects: Authority for General Staff officers on duty at department headquarters to make inspections; designation of service schools and school troops; assignment of duties of utilities officers.

BULLETIN 7, MARCH 8, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the following: Joint resolution of Congress—preferred right of homestead entry to discharged soldiers, etc.; act of Congress—amendment of the Army Appropriation act approved July 11, 1919; purchase of land and construction work at certain military posts.

BULLETIN 8, MARCH 16, 1920, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

BULLETIN 11, MARCH 27, 1920, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin publishes: I.—Joint resolution of Congress authorizing the use of Army transports to bring back from Danzig, Poland, certain residents of the United States of Polish origin. II.—Act of Congress relating to transfer of certain surplus motor-propelled vehicles, etc., pertaining to the Military Establishment.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE OF RESERVES.

Circular 133, April 1, 1920, War Dept.

On Jan. 10, 1920, the U.S. Civil Service Commission ruled that persons presenting, as a basis for their claim for preference to appointment to clerical and other positions in the Executive Branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, certificates of furlough to the Regular Army Reserve shall be entitled to the same preference as persons who have received an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1045.)

NAVY G.O.M. CASES.

C.M.O. 54, 1920, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Robert S. Wood, M.C., U.S.N., was tried by G.O.M. on Dec. 3, 1919, at the Marine Barracks, Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, by order of the Brigade Commander, 2d Brigade, U.S. Marine Corps, Santo Domingo, on charges of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court found the accused guilty of the first charge; not guilty of the second charge. Sentence: To be dismissed from the U.S. naval service.

On Dec. 22, 1919, the convening authority approved the findings and sentence. On Feb. 24, 1920, the Judge Advocate General placed indorsement upon the record, saying: "Respectfully referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for comment as to disciplinary features, with the information that, in the opinion of this office, the proceedings, findings and sentence are legal. In consideration, however, of the circumstances, hereinafter set down, surrounding this case, it is believed that the sentence herein should not be made effective."

It transpires, the endorsement continues, that accused was tried upon charges of improper conduct, in his capacity as provisional chief sanitary officer in the Dominican Republic, in regard to three native women of known and recognized immoral character and way of living. Also that each woman admitted freely having been procured to bring the charges against accused by a woman who had been prevented by police interference instituted at the instance of accused, from the unlawful practice of medicine and midwifery; and that each resented bitterly being required by accused, in the exercise of his lawful functions, to appear for venereal examination. The endorsement continues: "It seems difficult to conceive a situation wherein more motive to falsify could exist on the part of witnesses; it seems equally difficult to picture witnesses and circumstances surrounding the giving of testimony, as to which there would exist slighter grounds for belief. Were one minded to arrange a 'frame-up' better human material could not have been drafted into service, nor a more propitious stage setting have been provided."

It is added that in connection with the most serious specification involving one woman, the affidavit of ex-First Lieutenant Robert Edward Hutchinson, U.S.M.C., who had been discharged from the Marine Corps after the time of the alleged incident and prior to the trial, and who was therefore not available as a witness, tends to exonerate the accused. This left a single specification involving accused's conduct. The J.A.G. further says:

"Although, in accordance with its established policy, this office does not approve interference with a finding of fact which has been arrived at by a court-martial, and accordingly holds the findings in this case legal, as they unquestionably are, yet in the exercise of a broad discretion and from the inherent dangers of the situation, it is not regarded as wise or advisable to approve a conviction of a medical officer when the same has been arrived at upon testimony of witnesses of the character of those testifying in this case, animated by the motives admitted by them, as to incidents occurring under the conditions herein depicted. In consideration of the foregoing and of all the circumstances in this case, it is recommended that the proceedings and the findings on specifications one, two and three of charge one, and on charge two, and the specification thereof, in the foregoing case of Lieut. Robert S. Wood, Med. Corps, U.S.N., be approved, and that the findings on specifications four and five of charge one and the sentence be disapproved, and that the accused be released from arrest and restored to duty."

On March 2, 1920, the Bureau of Navigation recommended approval of the proceedings, findings and sentence as amended by the action of the J.A.G. thereon. On March 6, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy approved the recommendations, and directed that Lieutenant Wood be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 54, March 23, 1920, Navy D.)

Lieut. C. N. Henriques, Supply Corps, U.S.N.R.F., was acquitted by a G.O.M. at New Orleans, La., Jan. 7, 1920, of the charges of embezzlement and scandalous conduct. The acquittal was approved by Secretary Daniels on Feb. 25, 1920. (C.M.O. 46, Feb. 28, 1920, Navy Dept.)

Ensign John J. Moran, U.S.N.R.F., was found guilty by a G.O.M. Feb. 5, 1920, on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, neglect of duty and absence from station and duty after leave had expired. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was confirmed by the President March 2, 1920. (C.M.O. 50, March 12, 1920, Navy Dept.)

Ensign John W. Judson, U.S.N.R.F., was found guilty by a G.O.M. on Dec. 29, 1919, on board the U.S.S. Arizona of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. He was sentenced to dismissal, but three of the six members of the court recommended him to clemency in view of his youth and lack of experience in handling men. The President on Feb. 16, 1920, mitigated the sentence to the loss of \$50 per month of his pay for three months. (C.M.O. 43, Feb. 24, 1920, Navy Dept.)

First Lieut. John A. McShane, U.S.M.C., was tried by G.O.M., Jan. 15, 1920, at San Pedro de Macoris, D.R., and was acquitted of the charge of drunkenness.

The convening authority on Jan. 27, 1920, directed the court to reconvene for the purpose of reconsidering the findings and acquittal, which, in the opinion of the convening authority, were not in accord with the evidence adduced. The convening authority on Feb. 10, 1920, approved the proceedings and the proceedings in revision, disapproved the findings and acquittal, and directed that Lieut. J. McShane be released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. 52, March 15, 1920, Navy D.)

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ARMY MINING LITIGATION.

The long litigation involving the conduct of the affairs of the Presidio Mining Co. of Texas, which has engaged the attention of California and Federal courts for many years in a controversy between the officers of the company and the minority stockholders, led by Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A., was reopened on April 5 when the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in session at San Francisco, Calif., ordered a rehearing, in compliance with the request of the Overton forces. This is only the sixth petition for rehearing granted by this court in the past twenty years. Of the present case a correspondent writes: "The Presidio mine is located at Shafter, Texas. General Shafter and Major Bullis grubstaked a miner who located the mine. Army officers and their heirs are present investors to such an extent that they are termed the Army group in court. Among them are Mrs. William McKittrick, daughter of General Shafter; Mrs. W. S. Overton, daughter of Gen. Anson Mills; Mrs. Julia Wilhelm, widow of Major Wilhelm; Col. Carl A. Martin, Lieut. Col. Lazelle King, Capt. C. D. Winn and Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A. These parties are all back of Captain Overton in this action." The San Francisco Bulletin says: "The case involves alleged fraudulent practices and mismanagement on the part of William S. Noyes, president of the company, and its directors, the Overton coterie suing originally for an accounting, claiming they were defrauded out of dividends by the manipulation of the company's affairs. Judge Van Fleet, who had originally sustained the contention of Captain Overton, held that fraud was practiced and appointed a receiver. The Circuit Court of Appeals later reversed the decision of Van Fleet, holding that the fraud charges were not sustained and exonerating Noyes and his associates. Recently Attorney William Denman, representing the minority stockholders, petitioned the Appellate Court for a rehearing, which was granted. The company operates one of the world's largest silver mines in Texas. About two years ago Judge Van Fleet appointed a receiver for the company and since that time the profits have been enormous in comparison with the period the mine was operated by the Noyes management. To-day's decision is considered distinct victory for the minority stockholders, led by Overton."

A NOVEL RECRUITING TRIP.

During the present recruiting drive the Pittsburgh recruiting office, under the direction of Lieut. W. R. Allen, Asst. R.O., adopted a novel method of advertising the Army. Through the kindness of Mr. A. L. Sherer, Pittsburgh manager of a musical instrument company, a large electric band organ was obtained and mounted on a truck. The current was supplied by the generator on a searchlight truck. These two trucks in charge of Ord. Sergt. A. H. Franklin, of the Ordnance School at Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., have visited all the surrounding towns and the big Sperry lamp has been demonstrated nights. An officer or a non-commissioned officer has talked to the crowds on Army life. Last week while showing in New Kensington, Pa., an amusing incident took place. On the side of the truck was a large sign which read "U.S. Army—earn—learn—travel. See Texas, California, Hawaii and China." Two little girls about seven or eight years old after reading the sign and holding a lengthy conference timidly approached Sergeant Franklin and said: "Say, mister, can you really see California and China when the light shines on those places like that sign says?"

OUR OFFICERS IN GERMANY.

The Amaroc News, of Coblenz, Germany, notes the movements of a number of officers who have been on duty with the American Forces in Germany, and also of their relatives. The issue of March 18 announced that Capt. A. M. Sheets, Tank Corps, who has been on duty with the Inter-Allied Commission in Germany at Mainz, was to leave the Rhineland for the United States in a few days. On the 21st it stated that Lieut. Carleton E. Saeckner, C.A.C., had been relieved of further duty with the Provisional guard battalion at Coblenz and would leave in a few days for New York by way of Antwerp. Capt. and Mrs. Chipman have taken quarters in Coblenz. Mrs. Chipman recently arrived from the States. Lieut. Paul B. Matlock, who was formerly on duty with the Polish Typhus Relief Expedition, and Mrs. Matlock were to leave Coblenz for the United States on March 25. Major F. T. Armstrong, executive officer of the Officers' Club at Coblenz, and his mother, who have been touring in southern France and Italy for several weeks,

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were expected to return to Coblenz at the end of March. Major Richard M. Webster left Coblenz on March 23 on three-weeks' leave to visit Belgium and parts of England and Ireland. Lieut. Col. R. W. Drury, who had been on duty with the office of the chief Q.M., having been relieved from further duty with the A.F. in G., was to leave Coblenz on March 24 en route to Hoboken, N.J., where he was to be stationed for duty with the port commander. Lieut. R. C. Brunson, 8th Inf., was to leave Coblenz before the end of March on a thirty days' furlough, during which he intended visiting the States. Lieut. E. W. Timberlake, Motor Command 41, having been relieved from further duty with the A.F. in G., left Coblenz with Mrs. Timberlake and child on March 24, bound for the United States.

EUROPEAN MAIL REGULATIONS.

The Postoffice Department has issued an official notice, of interest to the Services, regarding European mail regulations to which we have already called attention. It reads: "Mail for American Army officers, members of United States commissions, embassies and relief organizations, as well as mail for those connected with the American Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus and other welfare organizations, or addressed to other persons in Europe outside of the portion of Germany occupied by the American Army, is subject to the international postage rates, conditions and classification, and will not, therefore, be accepted for mailing at the United States domestic postage rates nor under the classification and conditions applicable to domestic mail. Since the withdrawal of the American Expeditionary Forces from France and Germany, United States domestic postage rates, conditions and classification are now applicable only to mail addressed to members of and persons directly connected with the American Army of Occupation in Germany." Of course, the correct title of this last-named organization is American Forces in Germany.

NAVY AVIATORS TAKING ARMY INSTRUCTION.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Spencer, jr., Lieuts. (j.g.) George R. Pond, Guy McLaughlin, E. H. Barkeley, A. C. Lake, T. Burke Lee and Ensign E. E. Reber, compose a class of U.S. Navy officers who are taking a course of instruction in flying land airplanes at March Field, Riverside, Calif. This is the second class training at the field, a class of sixteen under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marc A. Mitcher, U.S.N., having been trained there in November-December, 1919. As a result of this training practically the entire class was assigned to the Pacific Fleet aerial detachment.

COAST GUARD RECRUITING.

During the quarter ended March 31, 1920, the United States Coast Guard recruited 371 men at an average cost of approximately \$23 a man; 142 were signed on

in January, ninety-four in February, and 135 in March.

GERMAN ACE WHO SHOT DOWN U.S. FLYERS KILLED.

Confirmation has been received in Coblenz, Germany, of the killing of Capt. von Buechner, who was one of the most noted German aces during the World War, was famous for his flying feats, and who, it was claimed by the German troops, brought down a number of American and British flyers, says the Amaroc News of March 23. He was one of the first German aviators to fly over Leipzig as a member of the flying corps of the Ebert government troops. He was shot down by Red troops at Leipzig on March 19 while making a low reconnoitering flight over that city. His body was found later by government troops with bullet wounds in the head and neck. His plane was destroyed in the crash.

FRENCH ARMY MAY NUMBER 700,000 MEN.

An army of 700,000 men must be maintained by France until enemy countries "show their good will by executing the terms of their treaties," in the opinion of government officials, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. Plans in contemplation call for 50,000 conscripts constantly under training, eighteen months' service being required of each man. Enlisted men and conscripts will receive pay equal to the wages earned by industrial workers, less the cost of food and lodging provided by the government. It is expected that a bill to carry out this program will be introduced in the Chamber in June next.

REDUCTION OF ITALIAN ARMY.

The Italian Army is to be reduced to ten army corps, according to a decree issued at Rome on April 20, 1920. A reduction in the number of officers and the establishment of a uniform system of recruiting for eight months' service are also provided for.

"Did you make a tour of the posts, sergeant?" asked the officer of the day.

"Yes, sir."

"Anything to report?"

"Private Jinks, sir, reports that the moon is upside down."—Judge.

Anxious Aviator: "I am inexperienced and tried to do a loop. I am still up here on my back. How can I come out?"

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